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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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Cambria Freeman.

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"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:—

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Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.,) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 166 Chambers st., New York City.

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PURE, ABSOLUTELY PURE, AND WELL MATURED, RIPE WHISKIES AND WINES
At prices that make all other dealers hustle. Just think of it:
Overholtz & Co.'s Pure Rye, five years old. Full quarts $1.00, or $10.00 per dozen.
Still better!
Finch's Golden Wedding, ten years old. Full quarts $1.25 or $12.00 per dozen.
Better still!
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And one of the most saleable Whiskies on our list is
The Pure Eight Year Old Export Duckenheimer. Full quarts $1.00, or $10 per dozen.
There is no Whisky that has ever been sold that has grown in favor with the public so rapidly as our old Export, and the simple reason is that it is utterly impossible to duplicate it.
There will never be any let up in the purity and fine flavor in any particular of the Pure California Wines we are now selling at 50 cents per bottle. Full quarts, or $5.00 per dozen.
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CREAM : BALM
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Allays Pain and Inflammation,
Heals the Sores,
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Try the Cure. HAY-
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A RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Headache, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
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Correspondence solicited.

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I won't miss it, for I have long since adopted an easier and cleanlier way. A bottle of
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and a sponge to keep my shoes washed clean, save a deal of labor and shoe leather.
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The best Harness Dressing in the world.
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Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.
Respectfully,
JOHNSTON BUCK & CO.

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND
HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk
So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.
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SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

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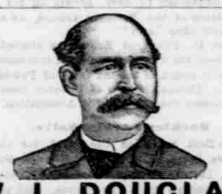

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$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
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Fraudulent when my name and price are not stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
FOR SALE BY
BARKER BRO'S., EBENSBURG PA.

DR. OLDSHOE,
534 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MISTRESS GRUNDY'S CALL.

You say, Kate, I've spread that story abroad?
You surely mistake. It could not be I!
I'm so tender-hearted, I can't even hurt
The feelings of yonder poor little fly!
Only last Sunday our minister said:
"We should unto others—" you know the rest.
Talking 'bout neighbors is wicked, I think,
And stirring up strife can never be best.

Heard how the quarrel began in our church?
Over the salary? We got by the ears.
Some say he preaches for money, not love—
"But preachers must live!" Well, so it appears.
So must his wife, in the very last style!
A lovely new silk—an elegant hat!
"They were given to her!" I'm glad of her luck.
I never have such, I'm certain of that!

Oh, did you hear that young Emerson Jones
Last week ran away with Robinson's wife!
"She still is at home, not a word of it true!"
I never was so surprised in my life!
It's really a shame, the way that Belle flirts,
A married man, too! D'ye think his wife knows?
Belle's sister, is she?" She's blind as a bat!
For my part, I see beyond my own nose.

Kate, have you heard Mrs. Dudley recite?
I think her pieces are perfectly flat.
A woman, I'm sure, should stay in her home.
"Has three little children?" I didn't know that.
I've heard she's "strong-minded." I'm sure I can't tell.
She ought to be looking for suitable work.
"God gave her that talent?" To use, not abuse.
"And envy will lie?" I'm sure she's a shirk.

At Walraven's party you noticed Miss Hill?
She's so proud of her style and her grace and her beauty.
"Handsome is as one does"—what I was taught.
I dress very plain—I think it is my duty!
"Real diamonds?" D'ye think I'd wear paste?
John fretted and fumed, and called them "too dear—"
"Would sure break him up." But that is a joke—
Men always are poor this time o' the year!

Evelyn May how has gone on the stage—
"No? A singer!" And so is our cat!
Such a voice! Enough to drive one insane;
I'm sure, we might call it "sharp and a flat!"
Changeable, am I, and sure I've forgotten
How warmly I praised her only last year!
My dear, you mistake. It could not be I.
I never repeat any thing that I hear!

I really must go. I've stayed for an age.
I think I'll attend the "Dorcas" to-night.
I feel it my duty to give to the poor.
There goes Mrs. Bly. If she isn't the fright.
Good-bye, Katie, dear! You really don't think
That I had a hand in spreading that lie?
I never repeat any stories I hear.
Whoever has talked, it's surely not I.
—Margaret S. Sidney, in Yankee Blade.

HIDDEN TREASURES.

Circumstances Under Which Some Have Been Discovered.

A Fortune in a Tea-Kettle—How Columbus' Anchor Was Found—A Lucky Russian Peasant—Big Nuggets of Gold.

Among the many discoveries of hidden treasure which have been chronicled from time to time one of the most curious occurred a number of years ago in the little burgh of Fortrose, in Scotland. In raising the clay floor of a very old house, for the purpose of replacing it with something more modern in conception, the soil below was penetrated for some little depth, and the spout of what appeared to be a tea-kettle was exposed. On uncovering the vessel it was found to be of tarnished copper, some ten or twelve inches in height, and of the peculiar shape of the water ewer or flagon used by Scottish families in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries. The top was closed with a lid formed of a piece of lead three-fourths of an inch in thickness and apparently soldered to the flagon. The vessel was remarkably heavy, and on removing the lead it was found to be completely filled with old silver coins. There were over one thousand in number, and were all of the time of King Robert III., of Scotland, who reigned from 1390 to 1406. They were very thin, as was the general character of the silver of that date, and somewhat larger than an English shilling in size.

One of the most important and extensive discoveries of this kind was that made a few years since by a Russian peasant with an unpronounceable name in the village of Starogorsilki. The peasant lived upon land forming part of the estate of Prince Ostersky, whose ancestors were plundered and expelled from their possessions by the Tartars, and in all probability the treasure discovered was secreted at that period. The peasant was at work not less than ten years in searching for the hidden valuables, but the circumstances which first instigated his search are not stated. He was rewarded, however, by finding, besides numerous precious articles and manuscripts, twelve large boxes filled with very ancient coins of fine gold. The total value of the find is given at 17,000,000 roubles, two-thirds of which went to the State and one-third to the lucky finder, making his share about $3,000,000.

A very singular discovery, of an entirely different character, is thus recorded. In 1569 an Arab boy, a convert to Christianity, was taken prisoner by the Algerines, and sent to Algiers, where, refusing to abjure Christianity, he was thrown into the mold in which a block of concrete was about to be cast, and the block was afterward built into the wall of a fort. In the year 1853 the fort was dismantled and the Arab's bones were found in the block, the position of which had been noted by an ancient chronicler. A cast now in the Algiers Museum was taken of the cavity in which the martyr's features and even the texture of his garments are perfectly preserved. His bones were placed in a marble tomb in the cathedral.

A very odd discovery was once made in a Newburgh, N. Y., cemetery. While clearing up the grounds it became necessary to cut down a large willow tree, which measured at its base nearly five feet in diameter. When the men were ready to take the tree away it was found advisable to cut the stump in pieces, on account of its great size and weight. They therefore sawed into it, and after cutting about fifteen inches from the surface, at a point some three feet from the ground, the saw grated across something hard. Not expecting to find any thing but wood so far in the tree they made several more strokes, and stopped only when they discovered that the sawdust was composed of fine, white powder—in short, marble dust. The workmen then split the stump, using powder and axe, until they reached the curiosity, which proved to be a marble foot-stone, in the very heart of the tree. The fiber or grain of the wood had grown around it, and evidently had been too powerful for the stone, for it had been broken in two pieces, and the top leaned considerably out of place. In spite of the utmost care, so firmly was it imbedded that it was found impossible to remove it without breaking, and the memento was consequently not preserved.

A curious discovery was made about ten years ago in a tree near Augusta, Ga. A civil engineer was engaged in running and locating the lines of a lot of land below the city, using as assistance a deed drawn up one hundred and twenty-one years before. In one section of the deed it was recorded that the line touched a certain point where stood a beech tree, upon which a cross-mark had been made with an axe. The engineer ran his line to an old beech tree, and, concluding that this was the point in question, looked for the mark, but, of course, could not find it. Taking an axe, he cut into the tree, and, to his surprise, almost the first block chipped out revealed the identical mark referred to in the ancient document. The mark was still perfect, but had long been covered up, having been made some years before the revolutionary war. The date of the deed was 1759.

A very interesting archæological discovery was made some years ago in Norway. From a burial mound, nearly 150 feet in diameter, was dug a well-preserved viking ship, in which some chieftain had been entombed centuries ago. The craft is the largest ancient vessel now known to exist, it being 74 feet long and 16 feet wide, with twenty ribs. Along its sides a row of circular shields extends completely around it. The mound is now nearly a mile from the sea, but it is evident that in olden times the waves washed its base, and the vessel was drawn out of the water and buried at its edge.

A curious relic of one of the expeditions which sailed to the West Indies under the command of Columbus was discovered some twelve years ago. On the 4th of August, 1498, a small squadron of three vessels, under the orders of Christopher Columbus, was anchored off the southwestern extremity of the Island of Trinidad. Late at night Columbus, it is related by Washington Irving, suddenly saw a wall of water approaching toward the fleet from the south. His own vessel was lifted so high by the incoming wave that he feared it would be either submerged or dashed on shore, while the cable of one of the other ships parted under the strain to which it was subjected. The crews of the vessels gave themselves up for lost, but after a time the wave, which must have been caused by an exceptionally large body of water coming suddenly down one of the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Haria, ebbed back. This sudden rise of the waters is mentioned by Columbus' son, Ferdinand, who adds that the fleet suffered no damage save the loss of one anchor. It was this anchor that was found, and, strangely enough, it was dug up from a depth of six feet below the surface of the ground at a spot three hundred and seventy-two feet from the nearest point of the coast line. The land, it is well known, has gained considerably upon the sea along the shores of Venezuela, so that, where once ships rode at anchor gardens are now planted. The anchor itself was of simple form and comparatively rude manufacture, the stock being eight feet long and round, with a ring at one end a foot in diameter to which to make fast the cable, and with flukes five feet long, the whole weighing eleven hundred pounds.

The story of the discovery of gold in North Carolina is somewhat curious. Near the close of the last century the child of a poor settler, while roaming along the banks of a small stream, discovered a bright yellow stone, which, with the assistance of his playmates, he picked up and carried home to his father. The old man, who had evidently no knowledge of the appearance of gold in its native state, saw nothing particularly remarkable in the stone, but, not to disappoint the child, bade him place it near the cabin door, which it would serve to keep open or shut at pleasure. As the stone was quite heavy, weighing nearly fifteen pounds, it was found of considerable use for that purpose.

Several years elapsed before any one thought of the stone's being possibly a mineral of value, although its owner often showed it to his neighbors, bidding them mark its unusual weight. Finally he was induced by some one to take it to a goldsmith in the neighboring town of Fayettville, who, upon testing it, at once pronounced it to be gold. So simple, however, and so ignorant of the value of the precious metal was the old farmer that he even then allowed the dishonest goldsmith to buy the nugget of him for the paltry sum of four dollars. Its true value was ascertained to be not less than four thousand dollars, and the locality in which it was found soon became a rich field for gold hunters. This is claimed to have been the first discovery of gold ever made in the United States.

The history of the finding of enormous nuggets of gold in Australia reads almost like a romance. The earliest discovery of this kind was in 1851, but a few months after the opening of the mines near Bathurst. This was the celebrated "one-hundred-pound lump," which owed its discovery to the following curious circumstances: A native in the employ of one Dr. Kerr was lounging along, hatchet in hand, through a sheep run where he had walked a hundred times before. His eyes caught something yellow upon the surface of a block of quartz, and a blow from his hatchet disclosed a mass of gold. He hastened back to his master, who took his horse and rode to the spot. The largest block weighed seventy-five pounds, and by its sides were two fragments, each of about half its weight, which had apparently originally formed part of it. Lost in amazement, the doctor was at a loss how to dispose of his prize. At last he concluded to break it up, put it in a pair of saddle-bags, and convey it home on horseback, a ride of many hours.

As he was compelled to stop at some human habitation for refreshment, he would lift the saddle-bags with forced indifference, and fling them carelessly over a rail fence. "It seems heavy!" some suspicious-looking bystander, perhaps bushranger, would remark, interrogatively. "Oh, yes," the doctor would answer, endeavoring to allay suspicion by an apparent jest, "full of gold, of course!" When the gigantic nuggets came to be weighed they were found to contain a little more than one hundred pounds of pure gold, worth, as metal, more than twenty thousand dollars. But now the thought flashed upon the doctor that, had it remained unbroken, it would have been worth much more as a specimen, and a fortune might have been made by exhibiting it. With the usual perversity of human nature, the poor practitioner began to look upon himself, and to be looked on by his neighbors, not as the lucky man who had made twenty thousand dollars by a single day's ride, but as the unfortunate individual who had lost ten times as much by a few blows of a hatchet.

Among several nuggets of extraordinary size found many years later in the Victoria mines, the most famous is the "Welcome Stranger," which was unearthed by two Cornishmen, named Deeson and Oates, who had, for fifteen years, known only the hardest of luck. On the morning of February 5, 1869, they had reached the very depth of their long-continued misfortune. For the first time in their lives they went hungry to their work, the storekeeper having refused to trust them any longer for the necessities of life. But their patience and perseverance were destined at last to be amply rewarded. As with feelings of gloom and depression they set about their daily task, the pick of one of them suddenly rebounded, having evidently struck some hard substance. On removing the surrounding clay there was revealed to their astonished gaze a solid lump of gold a foot long and a foot broad, and so heavy that their united strength was scarcely able to move it. The poverty-stricken miners had become in a moment the possessors of the largest mass of virgin gold ever discovered. A dray was procured, and the monster nugget, escorted by an admiring crowd, was taken into the town of Dunolly, where it was weighed and found to contain two thousand two hundred and sixty-eight and one-half ounces of gold. It was immediately purchased by the bank for forty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, which sum the fortunate finders divided equally between them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CHANGING A BIG BILL.

The Customer on the Auctions Seat a Long Time but Relieved at Last.

"I have nothing but a fifty-dollar bill," said a lady who had been making some purchases at a little notion store on Sixth avenue, New York. "Can you change it?"

The proprietor took the bill, examined it critically, fumbled in his money drawer awhile, and then called his boy from the back of the store:

"Here, Jim, take this fifty-dollar bill and get it changed; and be quick about it, for the lady is waiting."

And the lady did wait, until she became nervous and uneasy at his prolonged absence. Finally she ventured to say, timidly:

"That boy's all right, isn't he? Seems to me he's gone a good while."

"So it seems to me," replied the proprietor, looking up from the newspaper he was reading. "Guess he's all right, though. He's a new boy, you see; only had him a few days, and you can't tell how a boy will turn out until you've tried him."

"But he came well recommended, didn't he?" asked the lady, growing faint at the thought that he might abscond with her money.

"Oh, yes, he was well enough recommended. His father and mother both came and gave him the best kind of recommendation, though I forget just where they said they lived."

"Have you ever—ever trusted him before to get a fifty-dollar bill changed?" she asked, hesitatingly.

"Not this boy," he replied, "but I had a boy last summer—looked a good deal like this one, come, to think, same age, size, same squint—that I sent to get a fifty-dollar bill changed, and do you know, madam, I never seen that boy since nor the money either."

The lady, who had been standing by the counter, felt very weak all of a sudden and sank into a chair. The proprietor, absorbed in this bitter reminiscence, did not notice her agitation and continued:

"But I heard of him, though, up in Canada," and he smiled at his little joke.

"Living in luxury on his stolen gains, I suppose," said the lady bitterly.

"No, he had spent his money and was worn to a shadow by remorse."

"Hadn't you better send somebody to look for the boy who took my money?" suggested the lady, now thoroughly alarmed.

"Not a bit of use, madam," said the notion dealer, tranquilly. "If he's skipped he's clean out of reach by this time. I had six policemen hunting t'other boy within ten minutes after he left the store, for somehow I had misgivings about him, but they couldn't find hide nor hair of that young rascal. T'would be just the same in this case. The only thing that can overtake a boy like that is remorse, and I wouldn't want to but much on remorse unless I could get big odds."

Fortunately, at this moment, the boy returned with the desired change, and remorse was knocked out of a job.

—"Sir," said she, "do you expect me, a saleslady at Tapely & Jaxon's dry-goods emporium, to marry a common clerk?" "I am not a common clerk," he answered; "I am a salesgent." She fell into his arms and murmured "I am thine."

EXTRAVAGANT FELLOWS.

An American Newspaper Man Tells How an Indian Rajah Lives.

There is in Hindostan a territory nearly one-fifth the size of the United States, and containing a population of more than 56,000,000, which is governed by rajahs. These rajahs have power of life and death. They have revenues of their own, levy taxation as they please, and organize their people and armies on a different basis from the English portions of India. They are subject, in a certain sense, to the English, and most of them have English officers connected with their establishments. They are feudatory states to England, and England does not allow them to make war upon each other, nor can they have any relations with foreign states. If a rajah misgoverns his people or oppresses them, the Viceroy of India reproves him, and if he does not come to time, secures his removal. Those states, however, have none of the new customs of English India. Few foreigners visit them, and the people are substantially the same as they were years ago—before the railroad and the English desire for business came in to grind them up in the mortar of modern civilization. One-third of the whole territory of India is possessed by such rajahs, and their subjects make up one-fifth of the inhabitants. Their united armies amount to 300,000 men, and their gross yearly revenues are about $80,000,000. These rajahs live as grandly as did the Kings of Northern India in the past, and the English merchants of India cater largely to their wants. Here, at Jeypore, the rajah's palace covers a great area, and the palace garden, with its flowing rivers of water, formed by fountains spurting out of a stone bed, would be large enough for a farm. I was shown through court after court of marble and talcon through room after room furnished with rich Persian carpets and with satin-covered chairs and divans of European make. In one palace there was an immense billiard room, and in this and the room adjoining the skins of tigers and leopards were scattered about by the hundred. They lay in great piles on the floors. They were hung on the walls, and some of the divans were upholstered with them. I went through room after room filled with such skins, and I was told that the beasts were all killed by the rajah, who is very fond of tiger-hunting, and who is an excellent shot.

I was also shown the outside of the palace containing the harem, and the arrangements for keeping it cool struck me as rather peculiar. Outside of the main hall, and running along one length of the palace, was a series of great fanning-mills not unlike those used by the American farmer. These were turned by half-naked men, and they thus kept pumping up draughts into the rooms beyond.

I visited the rajah's stables, and took a look at his horses. There was a court for exercise which covered, I judged, something like ten acres, and around this was built an arcade of stalls roofed over with a thick, heavy roof to keep off the sun. There was about a half-mile of these stalls, and each of them was occupied by a fine blooded steed. There were horses from Arabia, from Europe, America and India, and the tying of each was different from any thing I had ever seen. There was a strap from their halters, which was fastened to rings just above their heads, and each of their fore feet had a separate rope which was stretched out toward the four corners in front and behind them and tied, at a distance of perhaps six feet away, to a post. The ropes were loose enough to permit them to move their legs up and down, but they could not kick nor stand on their hind legs.—Frank G. Carpenter, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

ELOQUENCE OF TEARS.

A Subject Too Subtile to Be Satisfactorily Explained.

One may guess the why and wherefore of a tear and yet find it too subtile to give any account of. A tear may be the poetical resume of so many simultaneous impressions, the quintessence of so many opposing thoughts! It is like a drop of one of those precious elixirs of the East which contain the life of sweaty plants fused into a single aroma. Sometimes it is the mere overflow of the soul, the running over of the cup of reverie. All that one can not or will not say, all that one refuses to confess even to one's self—confused desires, secret trouble, suppressed grief, smothered conflict, voiceless regret, the emotions we have struggled against, the pain we have sought to hide, our superstitious fears, our vague sufferings, our restless presentiments, our unrealized dreams, the wounds inflicted upon our ideal, the dissatisfied languor, the vain hopes, the multitude of small indiscernible ills which accumulate slowly in a corner of the heart like water dropping noiselessly from the roof of a cavern—all these mysterious movements of the inner life end in an instant of emotion, and the emotion concentrates itself in a tear just visible on the edge of the eyelid. For the rest, tears express joy as well as sadness. They are the symbol of the powerlessness of the soul to restrain its emotion and to remain mistress of itself.—From Amiel's Journal.

—Dion Boucicault remarks that in the course of his lifedme the sense of decency has shifted from the ear to the eye. The public nowadays resents a double entendre, but applauds an exhibition of the nude which would then have been received with amazement and reprobation.

—The curtain had dropped on one of the tragic acts of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," when one youth turned to another and said: "Pretty strong, ain't it?" "You bet! Let's go out and take suthin'."—Boston Courier.

NATIVE AUSTRALIANS.

Information Obtained From the Last Survivor of a Mighty Clan.

In the magnificent city of Melbourne, Australia, there lives a "prince" named Berak, who is the last surviving son of the Australian chieftain Yarra-Yarra, who once possessed the land upon which Melbourne and its environs stand. Berak does not now live in princely style. His badly-worn clothes are the gifts of benevolent persons, and he lodges and subsists upon charity. He can hardly be called a beggar, for he never asks for any thing; but if a bit of silver is slipped into his hand to buy tobacco with, he accepts it with thanks.

For all his poverty, Berak is said to be a fine-looking man. He is about sixty-five years old, quite black, a little under medium height, white-bearded and straight-haired. He has a fine forehead, a Grecian nose; large, mild and expressive eyes, and thin lips. When he smiles, as he often does, he shows all his thirty-two teeth, still perfectly whole, white and shapely.

Berak, who takes his own reduced circumstances and the decline of his race quite philosophically, is fond of telling the story of his people, the Australian natives.

Before the arrival of the English, these people had neither cattle, horses, sheep nor hens. They did not cultivate the ground and lived wholly by hunting and fishing. Their chief game was the kangaroo, the small Australian bear, paroquets of various kinds, a sort of wild duck or widgeon and the black swan—for in Australia the blackbirds are white and the swans black. The natives fished neither with the hook nor with the net, but lanced both fish and seals.

Berak acknowledges freely that his ancestors were cannibals; he even remembers taking part in a cannibal feast in his own childhood. But his people, he says, never ate any of the Englishmen. "It is the Englishmen who have eaten the Berak!"

The native Australians were cruel in their punishments. Great criminals were beaten to death with clubs in the presence of the tribes. At the same time, they were not without kind feelings. When, upon the march, an old and feeble man had fallen out of the line, it was their custom to send back two or three stalwart warriors to guard and assist him.

Such of the native Australians as still survive in a savage state possess many peculiar customs. Strangers meeting must remain some time silent, and if they become good friends, they signify it by exchanging names. The name, they think, is a part of the man himself, and to possess it gives a power for evil, so that it should be known only to friends.

Although the Australians are not, as a rule, polygamists, they hold their women should be kept in subjection, and cut off the last joint of the little finger of females as a sign of their subordination. The men undergo a still more remarkable mutilation as a sign of subjection to their chiefs; they have their teeth knocked out by their "kornditer men," or priests. Berak, being a chief by birth, escaped this ceremony.

Hagarth, a traveler who has described the ways of the Australians, writes of a semi-domesticated native that said to him one day, "with a look of importance, that he must go away for a few days, as he had grown up to man's estate, and it was high time that he should have his tooth knocked out."

The Australians have long been regarded as one of the most degraded of races, but they possessed, at least when first visited by the Europeans, many excellent and friendly qualities. They have diminished until they now number only about seventy-five thousand, and no doubt will, before many generations, completely disappear, as the natives of Tasmania have already done.—Youth's Companion.

How to Make Noiseless Slippers.

These are intended for the use of those who are nursing, or watching with the sick, but they will be found to give great comfort to any one who has tired or lame feet. Rip the soles from a pair of old slippers, knock the heels off and cover the soles of both sides with a thick woolen cloth. Excellent material for this, as well as for the uppers, may be found in skirts of old coats. With the old slippers for a guide, cut a paper pattern for the uppers; or better still, have a pattern of the right size cut for you by a shoemaker. The pattern will be in two pieces, the vamp and the quarter. Cut two cloth pieces by the vamp pattern, and four by the quarter pattern, taking care to have two of the latter right side out and two wrong side out. From dark silesia cut linings to all these pieces. Close and press the seams of the cloth pieces, then those of the linings; then baste the two smoothly together, seams inside, and bind the upper edge with galloon. Now slip the heel stiffening (saved from the old slippers) up between the lining and the outside and catch it there with two or three basting stitches. Then sew upper and sole together, holding both wrong side out, and your slipper is finished. Turn it and put it on; and if your feet are lame or tired you will not be in a hurry to take it off.—Good Housekeeping.

—Mrs. McCorkle—"John, dear, the doctor's sermon this morning was from the text, 'Ye are the salt of the earth.' Where do you suppose I can find the passage?" Mr. McCorkle—"I should think you could find it in the Psalter."—Drake's Magazine.

—The mother of a family showed the ticket-collector on the railway a couple of half-fare tickets for her two children. The latter, after looking at them doubtfully, said, "How old are they?" "They are only six, and they

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 27, 1889.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

EDMUND A. BIGLER, of Clearfield.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY :

JAMES C. DARBY, of Conemaugh Borough.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR, of Ebensburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY :

FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR of Johnstown.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR :

RAPHAEL HITE, of Carroll Twp.

FOR CORONER :

PETER McGOUGH, of Portage Twp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR :

HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown

THE jury in the latest Whitechapel murder brought in a verdict on Tuesday that it knew nothing about it.

CONGRESSMAN NUTTING, of the Oswego district, New York, is so seriously ill he contemplates resigning so a new election can take place before Congress meets.

THE Republicans of Nashville, Tenn., are so disgusted with the new postmaster at that city, that Harrison's picture was taken out of a frame on the wall of the Republican club room.

AT Rosalia, Kan., the other day, Alonza Edwards and his wife Mary were strung up by a mob to make them confess the killing of the little daughter of George Dudley. They were awfully maltreated, and the woman at last confessed to throwing the child in the river. On Tuesday the missing child turned up live and well.

CARDINAL GIBBONS stated in a recent address that in 1790 there were 4,000,000 inhabitants in America and 40,000 Catholics. After the lapse of a century there is a population of 65,000,000, of whom 9,000,000 are Catholics. There are 650 colleges and academies, and nearly as many large hospitals and asylums for the care of the young, the sick and infirm.

IN the fradulent Flack divorce case, in New York city, Sheriff James A. Flack, Wm. Flack, son of the Sheriff; Civil Justice Ambrose Monell, Joseph Meeks, the refere and Mrs. Raymond or Reynolds, will be indicted by the Grand Jury. Judge Bookstaver, who signed the decree of divorce, will not be indicted, but the Grand Jury will present a document that amounts to a recomendation of impeachment in his case.

IT is stated upon good information that President Harrison was closely guarded by detectives on his way from Washington to Deer Park, as a precaution against any possible assault on the part of those dissatisfied with his action in dismissing Tanner. The cranks all over the country belong to the Republican party and the fate of Garfield makes it necessary for the friends of President Harrison, to use the utmost caution.

CHINA is waking up, as Japan long ago did, to the importance of railroad communication. The emperor of China recently signed a decree directing the building of a railroad 700 miles long, to extend southward from Pekin to one of the treaty ports on the Yang-tse, about five hundred miles from the mouth of that river, whose foreign trade last year amounted to about $55,000,000. It will lie wholly in the interior of the country. China has now only 86 miles of railway, while Japan in July celebrated the completion of 1,000 miles of railway in that empire. The Japanese are the Yankees of the Orient.

THE annual report of Hon. E. S. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents just issued furnishes food for study. It shows the total number of applications for patents for the year ending June 30, to have been 36,740 and the total number granted during the same period to have been 21,518. In view of this statement one is apt to lose faith in the old maximum "There is nothing new under the sun." The patent office is a money making institution for Uncle Sam. The present report shows the profits for last year to have been $186,866. This added to previous profits makes a grand total of $3,524,526 which the Government is ahead through the fees paid by its inventors.

THIS is the season says the *Pittsburg Times*, for going to the Mountains—any time the next six weeks. There is not in this or any other country anything that is comparable to what one can behold of nature in its Fall garb in the Alleghenies. Even now the forest trees are changing their colors little by little, and the change repays one who studies it. Soon the change will deepen, and it will not be long before the slopes will be dressed in colors that no artist can reproduce. A side over the mountains then will repay anyone who has an eye for nature's glories; not a day, not a week, nor even a month will suffice for unequaled study. Our people travel abroad for studies of nature, but nowhere abroad will they see glories that surpass those of the Alleghenies. How many are there who have lived all their days within a few hours' ride of the Alleghenies, and yet are either ignorant of their scenery, especially when the frosty nights begin to succeed one another, or have no eye for nature's beauties. He must be wanting in a great deal that makes him a companionable sort of person who is thus deficient in appreciation of the glories of nature. Go to the mountains when they begin to blaze in their Fall colors.

DURING the late session of the Legislature, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, Hon. S. M. Wherry, representative from Cumberland county, made the charge that the Commissioner of the sinking Fund had sold over a million dollars' worth of United States bonds belonging to the State which brought $60,000 interest to the State Treasury every year and that the proceeds of this sale of the United States bonds were deposited in certain banks without interest. This charge was couched in the plainest and most specific language, and Mr. Wherry moved that the House appoint a special committee to inquire into the management of the Sinking Fund and the Treasury under which this achievement in financlering was accomplished. But the Republican House, with Speaker Boyer, (now the Republican candidate for State Treasurer) at its head, deliberately refused to make the inquiry.

The only explanation of this remarkable financial transaction which has been vouchsafed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is that the United States bonds were sold with a view of employing the proceeds of the sale in the purchase of State bonds, but that when the Commissioners appeared in the market for the purpose of buying State bonds the holders of the latter insisted upon a premium which the Commissioners regarded as exorbitant. This is simply a confession of incapacity, not to say stupidity, on the part of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. They knew that no State bonds were overdue at the time they sold the United States bonds. They knew that as they could not compel the presentation of underdue State bonds for redemption they would be at the mercy of the holders of the State bonds. They knew, too, that the State could gain nothing, but must lose, by the sale of United States bonds even if the State bonds could be bought at a reasonable premium. This explanation, therefore, fails to explain.

Do the people of Pennsylvania approve of a management of the Treasury by which the State loses $60,000 in interest annually, a loss which must be made good by taxation? Are the voters of the State ready to endorse Henry K. Boyer, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, who as Speaker of the House of Representatives stifled the inquiry into the management of the Treasury proposed by Representative Wherry? Can fealty to party cover quite this glaring infidelity to the public interest? These questions are submitted to the candid and intelligent judgment of the voters whatever may be their political affiliation, in the confident belief that they will decide them at the polls, not as the blinded slaves of party, but as free and thoughtful citizens.

ON Thursday evening of last week about half past seven o'clock a terrible land slide occurred immediately below Duffein terrace in Quebec, Canada, by which seven houses were crushed out of shape and from twenty to forty people killed and wounded.

Those who witnessed the fall of the rock say that they heard a long, loud noise, as of several cannons, and, on looking up toward the terrace and citadel, were horrified by the sight of an immense mass of stones, rock and earth breaking loose and rushing down the 300 feet of declivity upon the doomed houses below.

Immediately the air was filled with dust, so that no one could see ten feet in front of him, and breathing was made difficult. This was followed by the sounds of timbers crushing and yielding to the immense power of the avalanche, and the shouting and screaming of men, women and children, in all the agony of despair.

The avalanche was caused by the hot weather of the past few weeks cracking the earth and rock, which were loosened and driven down by the heavy rain of the last few days.

The men of the water police, whose station is near the scene of the accident set to work at once to rescue the imprisoned persons, which called out the fire brigade and police, for with lamps and stoves breaking, the houses soon caught fire.

The flames were, however, soon extinguished, and the men from the battery began the work of extricating the unfortunates from the ruins, assisted by many of the citizens.

As each of the sufferers was rescued he was carried into the quarters of the water police, where a large staff of medical men was on hand, as well as a priest who did all they could to alleviate their sufferinge.

About forty persons have been removed from the debris badly injured. Some have broken arms and legs, and others are badly crushed and mutilated.

WITH Mahone having little else than the solid negro vote of Virginia to rely on, says the Pittsburg *Post*, and there being some 70,000 more white voters in the State than colored, the result of the election would seem to be a foregone conclusion. The difficulty is to get the white voters in the sparsely settled mountain districts to the polls. Hitherto there has been a pretty strong white element in the Republican party of Virginia, but they have been falling away from Mahone at a tremendous rate, and it is said President Harrison is now convinced he made a mistake in espousing Mahone's cause. The last prominent Republican to bolt Mahone is Judge R. W. Hughes, United States district judge appointed by President Grant in 1874. Judge Hughes announces his purpose to support the Democratic State Ticket. Ex-Senator Riddleberger has taken the stump in opposition to Mahone. The revolt among Republicans of prominence is steadily growing. Four of the five judges of the court of appeals, all Republicans, are opposed to Mahone. The Staunton *Vergnian* and the London *Telephone*, the two leading Republican papers of the State, are opposing Mahone's election with great vigor.

SULLIVAN says it was all a joke about his running for Congress and that he intends to hold the New York *Sun* responsible for publishing an alleged letter announcing his candidacy.

Fooling the Farmers.

The farmers of this country could have no worse enemies that the pestilent demagogues who are endeavoring to amuse them with schemes of combination for controlling the wheat markets of the world. In furtherance of a plan of "Farmers' Federation," it has been proposed to hold a Convention of the wheat-growers of the Mississippi Valley on the 23 of October next. In the meantime the American farmers are advised to withold their wheat from market, in order to compel consumers at home and abroad to pay such prices as the Wheat Ring in Chicago may demand.

One of the objects of this scheme of a gigantic Farmers' Trust is to reconcile the farmers of the country to the various monopolies and combinations in trade by which they are surrounded. If the farmers could only be induced to organize a Trust for controling the wheatmarket they would not be in a position to make war upon the Trust methods that systematically plunder them. As fellow-conspirators in attempts to violate the laws of supply and demand, the hands of the farmers would be tied.

Another object of this scheme of a Wheat-Growers' Trust is to divert the attention of the farmers of the United States from the real evils which they suffer, and from the substantial means of remedy. While organizing a Trust of their own, it is expected that the American farmers would cease to concern themselves about the legislative abuses and mischiefs under which trade monopolies flourish.

Even if such a combination to control the prices and supply of wheat should temporarily succeed, it could end only in disaster to the American farmers, its beneficiaries would be a few gamblers, who are speculating for a rise of prices in the bread market.

The first effect of a speculative combination would be to bring all the reserves of wheat out of the granaries of Russia, Australia, Canada and other wheat-growing regions. The Manipulators of this scheme would soon discover that the world is bigger than they seem to imagine.

The next effect of an attempt to arbitrarily raise the prices of bread in this country would be to extend the area of wheat production in other quarters of the globe, and, by largely increasing the world's supply, to lessen the independence of consumers upon the American markets. During the last seven months there has been a considerable increase in the exports of farm products from the United States. In this period the exports of meat and dairy products alone increased to $65,000,000, from $50,000,000 in the corresponding months of the previous year. These American products were sold at the prices that rule in the world's markets under the laws of supply and demand.

But let an attempt to corner the American market for wheat and other farm products meet with even temporary success, and it would be followed by a disastrous reaction in this export trade. Not only the farmers and transporters but all other industrial interests in the country would suffer under the blow which could be given to commerce.

Instead of listening to preposterous schemes of organizing a Wheat Trust against the bread-winners of the world, the manifest interest of American farmers is to crush the tariff-fed combinations and conspiracies for enhancing the cost of the necessaries which they consume.—*Phila. Record.*

Tanner's Successor.

President Harrison is having a hard time in seeking for a successor to Corporal Tanner.

Major Merrill of Massachusetts developed a bad case of the foot-and-mouth disease which proved fatal to the Corporal—that is, he opened his mouth and put his foot in it, and is out of the race. What the President wants is a progessional veteran who will pursue Tanner's policy of "busting the surplus" without talking about it. Soldiers who have the old fashioned notion that a pension list is a roll of honor made up of disabled, needy and deserving veterans, and who have scrupulous ideas as to the law, will not meet the requirements of this Administration. It wants some one who will "be liberal to the old soldiers and not talk."

Such men are, unfortunately, not scarce, but an additional qualification is necessary. The Pension Commissioner must, it appears, be acceptable to the powers that be in the Grand Army of the Republic. The President has practically adopted an amendment to the constitution requiring the "advice and consent" of this organization to his nomination, preceding the advice and consent of the Senate. As General Alger, a probable rival of President Harrison for the nomination in 1892, is at the head of the Grand Army, the complication is increased.

What a pitiable exhibition is made by a little politician in a great office.—*N. Y. World.*

Silence and Tanner.

Why "hush up," as is proposed, the Tanner scandal? Why suppress a single detail of this nefarious tale on the public Treasury? Why should any one act of theft or the name of any participant therein not to be exposed to public objurgations? Tanner never sought silence when in power. His was the loudest yell of all. His strongest weapon was his jaw; no adversary escaped his bray. In defeat he is for the nonce silent; but it is only the silence of a man who has been stunned. Anon he will break out again. So with Tanner's friends—they are in retreat, but they retire yelping. It is the Administration that demands a hush. Harrison, who has already lost much by the pension scandal, dreads the effect of fuller disclosures. With them will come further estrangement of his intimates, and even greater disgust among the luke warm. And yet an Administration that shuns investigation—that has anything to hush up—is an Administration which the people will never trust.—*Chicago Herald.*

A 235-ton Cast-steel Gun!

A cast-steel gun, weighing 235 (1352) tons has just been shipped by Messrs. Krupp from Hamburg for Cronstadt. The calibre of the gun is 13½ inches, the barrel is 40 feet in length, its greatest diameter being 6½ feet. The range of the gun is over eleven miles, and it will fire two shots per minute, each shot costing between £250 and £300. At the trials of the gun held in the presence of Russian officers at Meppen, the range of the Essen firm, the projectile, 4 feet long and weighing 1,800 pounds, and propelled by a charge of 700 pounds of powder, penetrated 19½ inches of armor, and went 1,312 yards beyond the target. The gun is the largest in extence.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Suit, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at the drug of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Quay's Machine Breaking.

From the latest and best accounts of the condition of Republican politics, Senator Quay had better turn his attention to his own State and let Virginia and the new northwestern States shift for themselves. The Republican primaries recently held in this State have shown that the Senator holds his power in the Republican organization of Pennsylvania by a very precarious tenure. The fact that he is the almoner of the administration seems to weaken rather than strengthen his grasp of the lever of the Republican machine. It is the old story of too many pegs for the holes.

In Lancaster county the other day Mr. Quay's henchmen were defeated in the election of a chairman of the Republican County Committee. The control of the party machine in that great Republican stronghold has passed out of the hands of the aspiring Senator. In Carbon county a few days since the delegates to the next Republican State Convention were elected by the opponents of Mr. Quay. And now comes Berks county with two sets of delegates to the next Republican State Convention one set elected (?) in obedience to the orders and under the management of Mr. Quay's chosen lieutenant, the other selected in opposition by a large body of bolting member of the County Convention. It is surely a sign of trouble for the boss when he encounters opposition among the Republicans of Berks county who never in the history of their party have been known to possess sufficient spirit to make the faintest murmur of protest against the dictation of the State leaders.

Indeed it looks as if Mr. Quay, when he undertook the contract of running the politics of the whole United States, "bit off" a little more than he can "chaw." He is a tremendous fat-fryer to be sure. He can express more of the essential oil of manufactures in a given time than any other living politician. But with all his adeptness as a lubricator he fails to keep the wheels of the Republican machine from creaking and their fellloes and spokes from falling apart.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A Strike Without Parallel.

In making his charge to the Grand Jury in London the other day, the Recorder pointed out, with pardonable pride, that altough a hundred thousand men had been on strike for nearly a month, not a single charge of violence had been brought before the court. He thought that the fact was probably unprecedented in the history of the world.

This statement is all the more remarkable when we remember that a great many non-union men were put to work in place of the strikers, and the character and the low grade of education of the latter, many of whom could neither read or write. Their forbearance and orderliness were not, therefore, due to any superior intelligence on their part. Probably their only chance of success was in their retaining the sympathy of the public and such men as Cardinal Manning and the Lord Mayor of London, and that would have been forfeited by acts of lawlessness. But while the leaders were able to realize this, the men themselves certainly did not do so. They obeyed orders implicitly, however, and their dicipline, with the respect for the law so common among all classes of English, did the work.

The most intelligent order of workingmen in the world is probably the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Chief Arthur is one of the ablest leaders at the head of such an organization. But he never handled the skilled engineers under him in any protracted strike as well as John Burns did the ignorant dock laborers of London. We do not believe the Brotherhood has ever gone through a long strike without a single case of violence being reported.

But Burns' skill is likely to be tested still more thoroughly. He is going to Australia, it is said, and he will probably take charge of a strike there. If he succeeds as well as he did in London, he will have shown himself the greatest of all labor leaders, but it is not likely he can repeat his success.—*N. Y. Star.*

Fame and a Fortune for an Idea.

Who is the American, born Yankee or naturalized, that will evolve from his inner consciousness the idea of the thing which shall be the greatest and characteristic feature of the New York Exposition, as Monsieur Eiffel's tower, for example, is the feature of the Paris show.

The Eiffel tower may be ugly, but it is great—great in its appeal to the imagination. There is no doubt that it has done more than any ten other things to make the Paris Exposition a wonderful success. There never was anything like it before. It distinguishes the present exhibition from all the world's fairs of the past. It is the mark by which this exhibition will be remembered in history. It is not only a colossal elevator shaft which, for a dollar, takes you up, up, till your head swims, but it is the type and representative of the spirit of the age of net work iron and electricity.

The idea which is to do for the Columbus Exposition of 1892 what the Eiffel tower has done for the Paris fair of 1889 is yet to be produced by American genius. It is not enough to adopt the Eiffel tower and add fifty per cent. of neight. Nor will any suggestion be valuable which owes its novelty merely to its complex or bizarre character. The undiscovered thing must have the greatness of simplicity and originality.

What shall it be? Here is an opportunity which extends to the imagination of true creative genius a reward such as has rarely been offered in the history of the world. The competition is open to all. The man who answers the question satisfactorily will win fame and fortune at a stroke.—*N. Y. Sun.*

IN the new States of the Northwest the woman suffrage question will figure conspicuously in one form or other at the forthcoming elections in October. Washington, besides voting on her Constitution at large, will vote on a separate article conferring the suffrage on women; South Dakota's Constitution provides that the first Legislature shall submit the question of Woman suffrage to the people; North Dakota will allow the suffrage to be extended by a vote of the Legislature, subject to the approval of the people, and Montana will permit women who are taxpayers to vote upon any question that may be submitted to the taxpayers of the State. In the Dakotas and in Washington women may vote for school officers and upon all questions appertaining to school management. The new Commonwealths are evidently fair fields for further cultivation by the advocates of woman suffrage.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed eminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at the drugstore of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Thirty-eight horses were roasted to death by an incendiary fire in Philadelphia on Sunday night. Loss about $7,000.

—While shaving a customer, B. F. Stout, a colored barber of Chester, fell dead, leaving his customer half shaved in the chair.

—Mrs. Hiram Snell, of Malad, Idaho, has given birth to sextets, three boys and three girls. They weigh 8 pounds altogether. All are bright and hearty and promise to live.

—An Iowa justice of the peace refused to fine a man for kissing a girl against her will, because, when the lass came into court, he was obliged to hold on to the arm of a chair to keep from kissing her himself.

—A single sheet of paper 6 feet wide and 7¾ miles in length has been made at the Watertown, N. Y., Paper Works. It weighed 2,207 pounds and was made and rolled entire without a single break.

—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of forty-two postmasters in small Connecticut towns who are charged with selling stamps on credit for the purpose of keeping their salaries up to the living notch.

—The New Jersey State Inspector on Monday killed twenty head of cattle at Fleishman's distillery, Millstone, Somerset county, and twelve head on adjoining farms that were afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia.

—Monday night the wife of Norman Ormsby, a Chicago fire department employe, attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself. On Monday Ormsby shot and killed himself on hearing the news. The wife is not expected to live.

—Troy, N. Y., and Kansas City, Mo., are both suffering from invasions of fleas. The janitor of a school in Troy declares that millions of the insects made the building their headquarters, and that he swept them up by pailfuls.

—The long strike at the Columbia rolling mills was formally declared off at a meeting of the Amalgamated association last Sunday evening. Most of the strikers' places have been filled with non-union men and these will be retained. The strike lasted nearly seven months.

—An Italian workman on the Midland railroad, near Clarksburg, West Virginia, picked up a dynamite cartridge on Sunday and began tossing it to companions, who let it fall and it exploded. Two of the Italians were literally torn to pieces, while others were seriously injured.

—A prize fight with small gloves for $150 a side took place at Mansfield, Pa., on Sunday morning, between Billy Bissell, of Pittsburg, and Jack Ryan, of England. Eight rounds were fought, when Bissell knocked Ryan senseless with a terrific blow on the jugular. Both men were terribly punished.

—Edward Walworth, aged twenty four years, of Ilion, made a balloon ascension on Tuesday afternoon from the Cooperstown, N. Y., fair grounds. He ascended to the height of about a mile, when the balloon was seen to descend rapidly into its waters. The balloon was found floating in the lake, but no trace of the aeronaut.

—On one of the P. R. R. fine trains the other evening, the conductor remarked that he must go to the next sleeper to collect sixteen first class fares, and explained that there was nobody in the car but a bride and groom and their servants. They wanted exclusion, and had to pay for it. Their wedding trip, for car fare alone cost them hundreds of dollars.

—At Deland, Fla., a few days ago, Amanda Worthy, colored, fired at a coachwhip snake, which was chasing one of her chickens, and shot the Methodist preacher, who was sitting at his writing-table three hundred yards away. The reverend gentleman's wound is serious and painful, but not necessarily fatal. Amanda was fined $5 and costs.

—Barney Martin, a noted character of Tionesta, just acquited of having sold liquor without a license, once beat Forest county out of several hundred dollars by manufacturing the ears of wildcats and getting bounties on the same. He used a genuine ear for a pattern, cutting them from the animal's hide. As the wildcat's ear has hair on both sides he scraped the hide thin and glued two pieces together. One day while getting a false ear cashed it fell in a tub of water, came apart, and exposed the game.

—The startling information is made public that a great catastrophe during the National Encampment at Milwaukee, Wis., was avoided by a mere chance. The hillside at Juneau Park, where one hundred thousand people were seated on the night of the sham battle, was moved six inches. Had it not been for the stone roadbed of the railway at the foot of the hill the whole side of the bluff would haved slipped off into the lake, carrying the people with it. The ground at the bottom of the hill is bulged, and at the top there is a big fissure where the soil and earth have been torn apart. Before the seats were erected many civil engineers had doubts about the safety of the bank, as much of it consisted of made ground.

—The United States Express has sustained a loss of $59,865, which it had placed in the Iron Exchange bank at Burley, Wis., on Saturday evening for safe keeping over night. The money had been shipped by the Ashland and Germania Iron Mining company for the monthly payment of their hands, and the door of the vault from which it was taken had been opened by some one acquainted with the combination Cashier Reynolds remained in the bank taking care of the treasure until 10.15 o'clock, when a friend came along and he went out to the theatre. When the cashier returned at 11.30, he noticed that the vault door had been opened. Looking inside he was thunderstruck to see that the money was gone. There is no clew to the thieves.

—"The Sanitary Disposition of the Dead" was the topic of an address delivered Wednesday night in Philadelphia before the Franklin Institute by Rev. Charles R. Treat, of New York, who urged the claims of sepulture in tombs by a new process whereby the bodies of the dead may be preserved undisfigured forever. A large mausoleum is about to be erected in New York City in which there will be accommodations for ten thousand bodies, and the new system will be given a fair trial. The bodies are to be inclosed in stone crypts, through which a current of dry air is kept passing. The effect of this current is to take away all the moisture arising from the remains, which slowly dry up without decomposition. It was stated that experiments have been made on bodies in New York with entire success.

—At a late hour on Tuesday night, as the north-bound Santa Fe train was pulling out of Crowley, ten miles south of Fort Worth, Texas, three men boarded the train and two others jumped on the locomotive. The two on the locomotive presented pistols to the heads of the engineer and fireman and told them to stop. The robbers cut the mail, baggage and express cars from the rest of the train and made the engineer pull half a mile further. One of the men then got into the express car and ordered the messenger to show them the money. He pointed to three large bags of Mexican silver. One of the men ripped a sack and shoveled the silver out of the door, while the other one threw out the other sacks. They took two packages said to contain $5,000 each, but overlooked three money packages for Fort Worth. The engineer was then made to couple up and move off. The train reached here at midnight, and two hundred men started in pursuit of the robbers.

—South Carolina has sold this season in the Northern market $3,000,000 watermelons.

—A criminal sharp in London declares that the fiendish Whitechapel murder is a woman.

—Wilson Milig, near Erie, was killed by a fall from a barn a few days since, and his wife died an hour later from the shock of his death. They leave 15 children. The father had $25,000 life insurance.

—The Mayor of Williamsport, Pa., having learned that the fund raised in Manchester, N. H., for the Conemaugh sufferers had not been drawn upon, writes the Mayor of that city appealing for a portion of the money. He says the people of the Williamsport section consider that they have been badly treated by the State commission; that their losses will exceed $8,000,000; that they have received but $100,000 from the $2,000,000 donated, and that there is much suffering.

When You go to the Great Western Pennsylvania Exposition,

There is a place of special interest that it will pay you to visit, whether you are purchasers or not, that is the great Dry Goods stores of Boggs & Buhl, 115, 117, 119 and 121 Federal street, corner Park Way, Allegheny, Pa.

This establishment is an exposition within itself in its vastness—up stairs and down of these four large stores in one, devoted to the Dry Goods, Cloak and Suit business, and any and everything pertaining thereto, that is necessary to constitute a large and well appointed and represented Dry Goods store of this 19th century. Ladies say that the goods exhibited in their Exposition cases are gems of beauty and superiority. All these goods are taken from their regular stock in their stores, and not imported as "show pieces," or Fabrics for the Exposition. You will readily see that for the departments of the store represented by such goods as these, proves conclusively that there have been taste and experience of more than the usual order exercised in the purchase of these rich and elegant Fabrics, as well as in the artistic and able manner of draping, trimming and display of their Exposition cases. The goods are the feature of this exhibit—not the case that contains them. The Ex Ex Bargains offered at Boggs & Buhl's will pay to go hundreds of miles to see, and you go to the Exposition, visit their mammoth stores in Allegheny. They have for 20 years made specialties of Silks, Dress Goods and Suitings; Velvets, Cloaks, Wrap, Suits and Seal Garments—whether it is a Silk Dress, Seal Sacque or Jacket, or a Cashmere Dress, we assure our readers it will be to the interest of their pocket book to go to Boggs & Buhl's, in Allegheny. They have built of their immense business, amounting to millions, annually, by selling only the best goods at such low prices—so much less than the average "so-called largest and best dry goods stores," that their business grows steadily each successive season. They do one of, if not the largest Mail Order Department business in the country, and you can shop by mail with them, getting goods from them at the same low prices as sold over their counters.

The Pittsburgh Exposition.

We wish to call attention to that great enterprise, where one can see so much for so little money. We advise our readers to take advantage of the cheap transportation, and see the great exposition, and while visiting the sister cities do not fail to look for number 82 Federal street, Allegheny, where one of the finest and most complete liquor stores can be seen in this country. You will convince yourself at a glance, that when you give your patronage to such a house you are sure to be well treated and get value for your money. The proprietor of said house cannot afford to hypothecate his reputation and do otherwise. He continues to sell six year old pure rye whisky at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5.00. His Silver Age has no equal, which he sells at $1.50 per full quart. All kinds of wines, from 50c. upwards, and no extra charges for packing or shipping to any place. Send for his price-list and catalogue and oblige.

MAX KLEIN.

County Commissioners.

The State Convention of County Commissioners which began its sessions at Allentown on Tuesday, concluded its work on Wednesday, adopting resolutions in substance as follows:

"That the memorial committee urge the legislature to enact laws which will revise the present road laws; favoring legislation that will equalize taxation of corporations and individuals; favoring the law making the district attorney a salaried office, the amount of compensation to be guaged by the population; requesting the legislature to amend and repeal such portions of the act of 1887, providing for the regulation of the Nrtional Guard, as conflict with other laws."

Giles D. Price, of Erie, was elected to represent the convention on the commission for the revision of the tax laws of Pennsylvania. Thomas Mercer of Chester county, was elected President of the Association.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Facts Worth Knowing.

In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. The medical profession has been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs, powders or syringes because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who had for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict testify to radical cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA,

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburgs Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

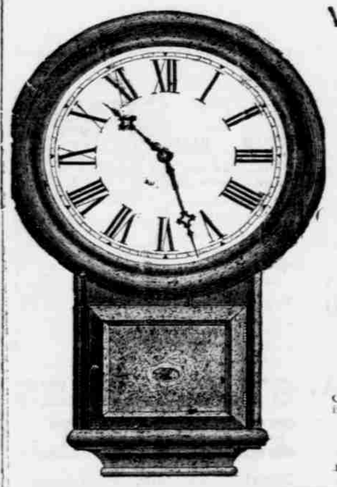
GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.

In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elswhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885—tf.

EXPOSITION AT PITTSBURG

OPENS SEPT. 4th. CLOSES OCT. 19th

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

HOPPER BROTHERS. & CO.

Extand to you a hearty invitation when you visit the City to call and examine our stock of

BEDROOM FURNITURE, PARLOR FURNITURE.

CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS,

DINING AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

BEDDING STOVES AND RANGES.

We furnish everything that pertains to the proper fitting of a house at lower prices than can be had elsewhere in the City.

WE ARE NEAR THE EXPOSITION.

Cars from the B. & O. and P. R. R. Depots pass our Doors. Will gladly give any information necessary.

Hooper Bros. & Co., 307 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Cambria Co. Institute's Near Philadelphia. School Opens Sept. 19th. Yearly Expense, $300. Quarterly Payments, $125.

Media Academy

Admits and classifies young men and boys at any time; fits them for Business, any College, Polytechnic School, for West Point or Annapolis. Advanced classes in Physics, Chemistry, Surveying, Electrical or Civil Engineering, Classics, Mathematics, etc. One of the best equipped and best managed Schools. All students board with the Principal. Teachers all men and graduates of first-class Colleges. Fine buildings, single or double rooms. Every room has in it a steam radiator and is completely furnished. Grounds (ten acres) for football, baseball, athletic sports, etc. Gymnasium, apparatus, etc. Special attention to primary pupils. Private tutoring and special drill for backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies, or a Business, College-Preparatory, Electrical or Civil Engineering course. Physical and Chemical Laboratory. Practical Business Department, with Telegraphy, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc., etc. Music taught by specialists, with opportunities than any other College-fitting school. Media Academy affords every comfort, the best education, and the best training. Fixed prices cover every expense. No examinations required for admission. Illustrated catalogue sent free to any address. SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor, Media, Pa. Circulars at this office.

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This is Not Wire

MADE OF EXPANDED METAL

CUT FROM STEEL PLATES.

SOMETHING NEW.

FOR RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, CEMETERIES, FARMS GARDENS, Gates, Arbors, Window Guards, Trellises, Fire-proof PLASTERING, LATH, DOOR MATS, &c. Write for Illustrated Catalogue; mailed free

CENTRAL EXPANDED METAL CO

136 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hardware Men keep it. Give name of this paper

JOHN A. BLAIR. JOHN T. BLAIR.

BLAIR & SON'S DAILY MEAT MARKET,

Centre Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

The Best Western Cattle Butchered every day. Also, Fresh Lambs, Veal, Mutton, Lard, Etc., always on hand.

Market open at all hours and attentive and obliging salesmen to attend to the wants of customers.

CURRY Business College

SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

Is the great college of Business Offices, where all the branches of a complete business education are taught by Actual Business Practice. The only member from Penna. of the "Inter-State Business Practice Association of America." The student learns book-keeping and business by engaging in business transactions. Practical Office Work and Banking are specialties. Individual instructions from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. The best advantages in Shorthand and Typewriting—the highest speed in the shortest time. Send for catalogue.

Call and see the students at work when you visit the Exposition. Visitors always welcome.

JAMES CLARK WILLIAMS A. M., President.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, LORETTO, PA,

IN CHARGE OF

FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

Board and Tuition for the Scholastic Year, $200.

March 26th, 1886. tf.

GEO. M. READE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on Centre street, near high

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of THOMAS BUCK, Deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Buck, late of Carroll township, Cambria County, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HARRY S. BUCK, Administrator.

Carrolltown, Pa., August 30, 1889.—6t.

FARM FOR SALE.—

The subscriber will sell at private sale his farm situate in Cambria township, three and a half miles east of Ebensburg, containing 110 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The farm is well watered, has a new frame house and a frame barn thereon erected and new orchard, one hundred and twenty trees of choice fruit. Possession will be given at any reasonable time and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

WILLIAM J. TIERNEY.

Cambria Twp., Aug. 30, 1889.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Philip Warner, Sr., late of Washington township, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHARBAUGH.

Washington Twp., Aug. 23, 1889.—6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of P. P. George, assignee of Prudence M. and Rachael George, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Eb

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 27, 1889.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—See the new ad of the New Plan Store in this issue.

—The largest and cheapest stock of whips at Langbein's.

—Forty Hours' Devotion commences at the Catholic Church next Sunday.

—You can buy a good horse blanket at Langbein's harness shop for $1.

—M. D. Kittell Esq., has arrived home from his trip to Mount St. Mary's, Md.

—You can buy an all-band made single buggy at Langbein's for $12 dollars.

—Don't fail to see "Only a Farmer's Daughter" at the Opera House to-night.

—Mrs. E. C. Parrish left on Tuesday morning on a visit to friends in Millerstown, Pa.

—A new chandelier has been placed in the Opera House, this place. It is quite an improvement.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fagan, of Altoona, were here on Thursday in attendance at the funeral of Miss Ellen White.

—The Commissioners of Somerset county have decided to build a new jail, a building that is badly needed for the safe keeping of criminals.

—J. Wilkinson & Son are erecting a fine monument and fence in Loretto to mark the last resting place of William, son of Chas. Flick.

—The Mountain House at Cresson was closed for the season on Friday last and the special train from Pittsburg to Ebensburg has been discontinued.

—Miss Annie C. Sharp, eldest daughter of Engineer Richard Sharp, of Altoona, died at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Peter Brown, at Lilly's on Friday last.

—A thirty house-power stationery engine and boiler, also a Perry shingle mill and jointer complete, for sale at a bargain. For further particulars inquire at this office.

—If you want horse blankets or robes for winter call at C. A. Langbein's harness shop and examine his stock, he has the cheapest and best stock ever brought to Ebensburg.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 811 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

The attention of bank officials, business men and others is directed to the fact that a $50 bill, skillfully raised from a $2 note has been given currency in some parts of this State.

—The Commissioners of Westmoreland county have paid out over $8,000 for clearing away the debris and burying the bodies found along the river, the result of the Johnstown flood.

—Mr. Andrew Eckenrode, of the mercantile firm of Eckenrode & Hoppel, Carrolltown, passed through this place on Monday last on his way to the eastern cities where he intends purchasing their fall stock of goods.

—On Tuesday Mr. T. B. O'Hara, of this place, took his departure for St. Joseph's Mo., where he will visit relatives who reside in that city. He will also visit other western cities and will be absent about two weeks.

—Wanted at McDonald's Loretto, and Cresson stores, butter, eggs, potatoes, Beans, Onions, Corn, Oats, Wheat and rye also country knit wool socks and mitts. The highest prices always allowed and cash paid if desired.

—Under the school laws of Pennsylvania, the authority of a teacher in directing the conduct of a pupil in his or her charge begins when the child departs from its home for school, and only ends when it returns again to that abode.

—To-night the people of Ebensburg and vicinity will have the opportunity to see the great comedy drama "Only a Farmer's Daughter," as played in the large cities of this country. The play is said to be very fine and nobody should miss it.

—Mrs. Dr. Doerner, of Cumberland, Md., who has been on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. General McDonald, of this place, returned home on Monday last, accompanied by her neice, Miss Mamie Shoemaker, who will spend the winter at that place.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—Andrew Carnegie's proposition to replace the beautiful Cambria free library building at Johnstown has been accepted by the Cambria Iron company. The institution has been endowed by individual stockholders of the Cambria Iron company, and the fund so invested that the current expenses are insured.

—It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that any one serving on an election board, in consequence, is exempt from duty as a juror for one year and cannot be compelled to serve. The law on the subject reads:—"Service on an election board exempts the party so serving from jury duty one year."

—It may not be generally known that from and after the third Tuesday in February next the constables in all townships and boroughs of this commonwealth shall be elected for a term of three years. The same law applies to the election of township and borough assessors.

—Many strange fish, weighing six or eight pounds and thought to be pike, are being caught in the headwaters of the Allegheny river and tributary streams. As they were identified in the South Fork reservoir, the theory is advanced that they passed down the stream to Pittsburg after the dam gave way and thence up the Allegheny.

—At the Opera House on Tuesday night Messrs. S. C. Holland and R. M. Linton entertained the people of Ebensburg by exhibiting about three hundred stereoptican views of the Johnstown flood. The views were very fine and persons who failed to go lost a good opportunity to see and hear all about that terrible catastrophe.

—The boiler in the sawmill of Printz Brothers, at New Berlin, Somerset county, exploded on Tuesday, instantly killing John Printz, Edward Printz, Oliver Ross, David Ross and David Baker, all well-known young men. Two brothers named Brant, who were near the sawmill, were badly injured but may recover. The force of the explosion was terrific and the mill was completely wrecked.

—Misses Mary and Sarah Magee, two young ladies from Clearfield county, have gone to Oregon to seek their fortune. They are daughters of wealthy parents, and have a comfortable and luxurious home, but say they intend to be independent in their own right. They will each settle on a tract of public land near Salem, and propose to cultivate it and live upon it, as required by law, until their title to it is secured. They are both bright and intelligent young ladies, attractive in appearance, and both under twenty-five years of age. They left Pittsburg on Tuesday night for their prospective new home.

—For horse blankets and robes go to C. A. Langbein's.

—Mr. John Barnett, of Allegheny township, was a welcome visitor to this office on Wednesday.

—Deputy Sheriff McMillen, of Somerset county, who was recently shot by the Nicely brothers, is recovering.

—The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Blair County Agricultural Society postponed from last week to this opened on Tuesday.

—Mr. Edward Griffith this week sold his tract of timber land in Cambria township to Andrew Strittmatter for the sum of $3,000.

—Capt. Thomas Davis, with his family, will remove to the West as soon as he can dispose of his property in the West Ward, Ebensburg will thus lose one of its best citizens.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company intend trying an experiment with sixty foot rails which they are about to put on the road. The ones now in use are thirty feet long.

—At Houtzdals last Friday, horses owned by Aaron Thomas and M. J. Nagle, of Altoona, ran a race for $300. Nagle's horse won. It is said several thousand dollars changed hands on the result.

—The valuable hotel property located on Main street, Carrolltown, Pa., at present occupied by J. D. Thomas and known as Hotel Brunswick, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information address M. D. Kittell or C. A. Langbein, Ebensburg.

—An unknown man was struck by a train at Loyal Hanna station, east of Latrobe, Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, and ground into an unrecognizable mass of flesh and bones. The remains were shoveled up and taken to Derry, where they were buried.

—George L. Pore's large barn, located in Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, was totally destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning, together with all of the year's crops, valued at $2,500. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. There was no insurance.

—A bold daylight robbery took place at Altoona. An unknown man entered the house of Michael Tracey. His aged wife was the only inmate at the time. She was dragged to the upper floor of the building, bound hand and foot and robbed of $47 and other valuables. The robber escaped.

—On Saturday the 14th inst. a brown and white spotted cow belonging to George B. Rodgers, of this place, strayed away and has been among the missing ever since. Mr. Rodgers supposes the cow is likely at some of the farmers north of Ebensburg, and will be much obliged to any one giving him information of her whereabouts.

—Druggist Miller, of Blairsville, was tried in the Indiana county court the other day for selling liquors without license, but it was proven that he only sold upon a physician's prescription. It was then shown that he sold a large quantity of "bitters," including Hostetter's. The defense to this was that the "bitters" in question are composed of Peruvian bark and other ingredients, which, if used excessively, occasioned a revulsion in the stomach of the drinker so unpleasant as to prevent their use as a beverage. Miller was finally acquited.

—Rev. Father Davin, pastor of St. Columba's congregation in Cambria borough and formerly pastor of the Catholic congregation at the Summit, died at Denver, Colorado on last Tuesday night. Father Davin left Johnstown on the 16th instant for Manitou Springs, Colorado, in the hope of bettering his health which had been very much impared ever since the Johnstown flood. We have not learned any of the particulars of his death, nor of the time or place of his funeral but we presume that his remains will be brought back to Johnstown for interment.

What Became of Mary Zern.

Saturday last we published an item from the Ebensburg FREEMAN, stating it was believed Miss Mary Zern, of Carroll township, was lost in the flood. The article stated that she was seen about a week before the flood by an acquaintance, at a house that was washed away, and the entire family lost.

The facts are, sad to relate, only too true. Miss Zern perished in that terrible disaster of May 31st. But she could have saved herself if she had had her presence of mind, or as it looks from the story related by one of the survivors, if she had so desired.

Miss Zern, when not otherwise engaged made her home with her friend Mrs. F. P. Brown, who resided at the time of the disaster, at No. 60 Conemaugh street, Second ward near the Point.

On the fatal afternoon when the dam burst, Mrs. Brown's house was submerged by water from the Conemaugh river, and the lady became greatly alarmed. When the terrible wave swept over the town, it lifted Mrs. Brown's house, in which, beside herself, were her sister and husband and Mary Zern, and floated it off. The house fortunately floated near the residence of Mr. Keagy, and Mrs. Brown, her sister and husband succeeded in making their escape.

Mrs. Brown, in relating her experience, said that Miss Zern could have easily escaped, but she made no effort. She simply sat down, and folding her hands, remarked. "If I die to-night I will be in Heaven to-morrow.

Shortly after the house went to pieces and Miss Zern was drowned. She was about forty four years of age, and a very devout Christian, being a member of the Catholic church.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

Game Laws for 1889.

Following are the opening seasons for killing game, and penalties for killing the same out of season, which all will do well to paste in their hats:

Turkeys, October 1o to January 1; penalty, $10 for each turkey.

Ducks, September 1 to May 15; penalty, $5 for each duck.

Plover, July 15 to January 1; penalty, $10 for each plover.

Woodcock, July 4 to January 1; penalty, $10 for each woodcock.

Quail, November 1 to December 15; penalty, $10 for each quail.

Pheasant, October 1 to January 1; penalty $10 for each pheasant.

Rail and reed birds, September 1 to December 1; penalty, $10 for each rail or reed bird.

Elk or deer, October 1 to December 15; penalty $50 for each deer.

Squirrels, grey, black or fox, September 1 to January 1; $5 for each squarrel.

Hares or rabbits, November 1 to January 1; penalty, $5 for each hare or rabbit.

There shall be no shooting, hunting or fishing on Sunday, under penalty of $25.

Excursion Tickets to the State Fair and County Fair at York.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society having joined forces with the York County Agricultural Society, the united bodies will hold a joint exhibition at York, beginning September 30th and continuing until October 5th. The York fair by itself is one of our best exhibitions, and reinforced by that of the State, it will undoubtedly be an extensive and interesting exposition of the products of Pennsylvania.

For the benefit of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets to York, from principal stations within the State, September 28th to October 5th, valid for return until October 7th, at reduced rates.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for two week ending Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1889:

Scott M. Cune, Conemaugh and Celia Manett South Fork.

C. S. Cunkle, Jacksonville, Indiana county and Maggie Myers, Carrolltown.

Edward W. Sharbaugh and Rose A. Yinger, Carrolltown.

W. C. Schwab, Loretto and Mary E. Ivory, Allegheny township.

James A. Corick and Jennie Custer, Johnstown.

Samuel P. Masthan, Jackson township and Kate Wessinger, Adams township.

Otto Michael and Katie Berkenrush, Johnstown.

Francis Tomleson, Altoona and Sarah Scanlan, Allegheny township.

James M. Quigley and Clara Dean, Sherley, Pa.

Joseph Horn, Antes township, Blair county and Mary C. Huna, Carroll township.

Joseph Ream, Grubbtown and Georgia B. Sharp, Johnstown.

Richard Berriman, Johnstown and Mary E. Denner, Somerset, Pa.

Frank B. Seigh and Lizzie P. Smith, Johnstown.

Lewis Davis, Johnstown and Annie Hughes, Cambria City.

Harry J. Irwin, Fallen Timber and Elizabeth Hannah Conn, Shirley, Pa.

Orvili Keogh and Sarah A. Walker, Hastings.

James Ford and Genevieve Broderick, Cambria City.

William J. King, Johnstown and Mary J. Fenkenner, West Wheatfield township, Indiana county.

Charles D. Meyers, Cambria City and Mary Fenan, Prospect.

George H. Noll and Cora M. Ivory, Gallitzin.

A. F. McCallister and Susie R. Campbell, Blacklick township.

Samuel N. Brown and Elizabeth Varner, Johnstown.

Richard Ivory, Chest Springs and Mary A. Zarfs, Clearfield township.

Michael Mahler and Lizzie McNulty, Barr township.

Elmer Shaffer and Sadie Blanche Wilson, Johnstown.

Frank B. Thompson, Pittsburg and Florence Vickroy, Johnstown.

Richard S. Bailey, Johnstown and Ella Horner, Franklin borough.

M. D. Bearer and Jennie R. Blair, Ebensburg.

Valentine Fox, Elna Pa., and Helena Fox, Carroll township.

Vincent J. Stoltz and Amelia C. Thomas, Carrolltown.

Henry S. Eichensehr, Johnstown and Agnes Munzer, Conemaugh borough.

Otto Groetal and Mary Grunert, Johnstown.

Reuben Rude and Martha Jane Miller, Millville borough.

Oliver Swank and Mary Blanche Myers, Susquehanna township.

Edward Boucher, Pittsburg and Mary A. Rodgote, Carrolltown.

Martin Deineleard and Lizzie Hessiberger, Johnstown.

John Neidemyer and Rosie Carlheim, Chest township.

Daniel Shank and Annie Moren Hanson, Gallitzin.

Reade Township Items.

READE TWP. Sept. 23, 1889.

DEAR FREEMAN:—Business is brightening up a little in this part recently.

The farmers are having quite a struggle to to get their buckwheat harvested.

Mrs. Gibbons was compelled to have her one thumb amputated, caused by running a pin into the member while washing clothes about a year ago. She is getting along nicely.

John Ricketts was about driven to the wall two years ago for boxes to put his bees in, so he resorted to a salt barrel, they accepted their lofty mansion and went to work, and last week he smoked them out and got about 100 pounds of honey.

We are pleased to note that Prof. Aster, of Mahaffey, has finally concluded to build his college or normal school at Utahville and has a large force of men at work. The citizens of the quiet little village with the help of the surrounding country, taking in a number in Cambria county, raised the required amount of subscriptions. The building will front 120 feet by 110 feet of side or ell, all three stories high with a good basement.

We are sorry to note the sad death of our old friend and surveyor, Jos. W. Gallagher, who met his death by drowning in the creek near where he has lived nearly all his life. While coming home from Coalport on Friday of last week he attempted to ford the creek late in the evening, the creek had raised that day considerable and the result was as above stated. His body was found the next day.

Michael Myers, a well known and highly respected citizen and farmer of this township, died Saturday morning after years of intence suffering from cancerous affections in the stomach and bowels; he was a model man in principle and seemed to have no enemies. He was a member of the Lutheran church at Glasgow, and leaves a wife and a large family of which nearly all are married to mourn his sad loss. FARMER.

Fatal Accident.

Late in the afternoon of Wednesday last, 18th inst., a messenger in haste, announced that James Hadden, residing one mile north of this place, was burried beneath a root. A number at once hastened to the scene of the accident and promptly rendered necessary assistance.

Mr. Hadden met death in the following manner: He and a young man were cutting logs from a hemlock, that had fallen out of the ground sometime since. Upon sawing off the trunk of the tree, near a wide spreading root, it fell toward the men. In attempting to get out of reach of the falling root, Mr. Hadden was caught, stricken down, and held fast, his head on the log, the root resting on his head. Appearances indicate that his head which was resting on the upper, outer surface of the log, was prevented from slipping down by a knot projecting at right angles, two or three inches from the log. His head was cut and bruised in a number of places; but the chief injury was just back of the left ear, where the most prominent part of a small root that had grown over a large one, in the form of a small arch, struck the head, causing a depressed fracture of small area. Death was doubtless instantaneous, from concussion. It is not known that he moved or uttered a sound.

Mr. Hadden was upwards of fifty years of age; lived in this community the greater part of his lifetime, was honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men. The remains were interred in Cherrytree cemetery on Friday forenoon.—*Cherrytree Record*

Murder at Philipsburg.

At Philipsburg, on Sunday morning last, W. S. Hopkins, aged 25, shot and instantly killed his wife Maggie and his mother-in-law Mrs. Wigaman, and then tried to kill himself but failed.

Hopkins has engaged in numerous quarrels with his wife during the past two or three months. A week ago he assaulted her and left home, returning Sunday. They had another quarrel then in course of which Hopkins pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot his wife dead.

This occurred on the first floor of their home, and the frenzied man after killing his wife, rushed to the third story, where his mother-in-law was, and shot her too, killing her instantly. Hopkins then left the house and fled to a neighboring livery stable, where he attempted to kill himself, firing two shots at his head with a revolver, neither of them doing much damage, however, beyond ploughing a couple of grooves in the top of his skull.

Hopkins was arrested shortly after the shooting. From a letter found on his person it appears that jealously was the cause of the rash act.

To Whom it May Concern.

CARROLLTOWN, PA., Sept. 17, 1889.

We, the undersigned, agree to enter into a competitive test, at the Carrolltown fair on Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at 1o'clock P. M., to determine the merits respectively of the Gauze-door and of the Tight-door ranges in roasting beef.

The test to be made under the following conditions:

1. Each party to the contest to appoint a person and these two to select a third, these three to act as judges.

2. A fresh fire to be started in each range at the same moment, the judges having previously examined the kindling and fuel to see that neither party has saturated the materials with oil or used any other unfair advantage.

3. A five pound roast of same quality which has been in each case taken from same animal, to be placed in each range at same time and to be roasted for seventy-five minutes.

4. The two roasts to be then removed from the ovens and cut open through the middle, and the judges then to decide which is the better done and most nutritious. The two roasts also to be weighed at this time.

5. If the judges decide that either roast is better done than the other, then half of the rarer roast of the two is to be roasted in the oven from which it was removed until this half is equality as well done as the roast that was the better done at the end of the seventy-five minutes. These halves then to be weighed separately.

6. Then half of each roast (they being the two halves now equally well done) to be cut in small bits by the judges in the absence of the principals to this contest, and the bits of one roast to be placed on three plates, and the bits of the other roast on three other plates. The bits from first roast to be placed on different sized plates from the bits from second roast. The judges then to call the principals to the contest, to determine whether said principals can, by eating of the different meats, decide which was roasted in the tight and which in the gauze door range.

7. The halves of the roasts not used in above part of contest to be left to cool two hours on ice and the judges to then again inspect these two cooler halves and decide which now appears to be best done.

8. It is a condition of this contest that neither of the principals thereto, shall utter or say one word in explanation of either of the ranges, or the work they do or of the contest, during the said contest.

CHAS. S. PRIZER,
W. D. SNYDER,
For the Tight-door Range.

For the Gauze-door Range.

Cambria County, } ss.
State of Penn'a. }

Before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, personally appeared William D. Snyder and Charles S. Prizer and being duly sworn saith that on September 17th, 1889, we met William E. Hause in Carrolltown, Pa., and endeavored to arrange for a competitive test for roasting beef in a Gauze Oven Door Range vs. a Tight Oven Door Range—that the said Hause agreed verbally to enter into a competitive beef-roasting test on the terms and conditions written out in the paper hereto attached, and requested Charles S. Prizer to write up said paper so that it might be signed by the said Hause on behalf of the Gauze Oven Door Range and by William D. Snyder and Charles L. Prizer on behalf of the Tight Oven Door Range. This paper was submitted to Hause for his signature and approval, and he admitted that it embodied fair and just conditions and terms for a competitive beef roasting test, but refused point blank to sign the said paper or enter into a trial of the Gauze Oven Door Range in competition with the Tight Oven Door Range in roasting beef. The said Hause also refused to enter, on behalf of the Gauze Oven Door Range, into a separate competitive test with the Tight Oven Door Range in the baking of bread. He also refused to enter into a test on condition that both the Gauze Oven Door Range and the Tight Oven Door Range be placed in the hands of, and be operated by a disinterested party, selected by the judges, he (Hause) saying "not everybody can work my range."

WILLIAM D. SNYDER.
CHARLES S. PRIZER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th day of September, A. D. 1889.—H. Kinkead, J. P.

The most gratifying feature of the above is that A. C. Buck & Co., of Carrolltown, agents for the tight oven door range drew first premium on their line of cook stoves and range at the Carrolltown fair.

MARRIED.

BEARER—BLAIR—Married at the church of the Holy Name in Ebensburg on Tuesday September 24th, 1889, by Rev. T. Smith, Mr. Michael D. Bearer and Miss Jennie Blair, both of Ebensburg.

The groom in the above mentioned happy event is one of our most worthy young men, who for the past couple of years has performed the responsible duties of Deputy Treasurer, and by his kind and courteous demeanor has made friends with all who had business relations with him. The bride is an amiable and accomplished lady, second daughter of ex-Sheriff Blair, and is well fitted to grace the home circle and perform all the duties of a good wife. We wish the young couple well in their new life and hope they may live long to enjoy their venture into the matrimonial state. After partaking of a sumptous dinner at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bearer took the 3:35 train for a visit to friends in Ohio.

DIED.

MILLER—Died at his home in Wilmore on Thursday, September 19th, 1889, Joseph Miller, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Columbia county on the 9th November, 1821, and when a boy his parents removed to Loretto where his father taught school. When a young man Mr. Miller learned the carpenter trade, which he worked at for a number of years. About 1840 Mr. Miller went to Wilmore, where he resided up until the time of his death. In 1853 he was married to Miss Mary Speelman, who bore him three children, two of whom are living, Kate, the wife of Dr. I. C. Blaisdell, of Wilmore and Emma, the wife of Edward Davis, formerly of Ebensburg, but now of Wilkesbarre, Pa. Mrs. Miller died about six years ago. Mr. Miller by his long residence in the county was a well known citizen and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. By his industry and business sagacity he long ago acquired a competency of this world's goods and for a number of years done a banking business in Wilmore. He was a kind and chartable man and will be greatly missed in that town.

WHITE—Died at the residence of Mr. F. H. Barker, in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, September 24th, 1889, Miss Ellen White, aged 48 years.

The deceased had lived with Mr. F. H. Barker for nineteen years and was a highly esteemed and respected lady. She had been ill for some time past, but up to within a short time before her death her demise was not expected. She was a sister of James John, Hugh and —— White, of Johnstown, and Mrs. Silas Luther, of Ebensburg; Mrs. Daniel Murray, of Iowa; Mrs. —— Wissell, of California, and Sister Veronica, a Benedictine nun in the convent at Allegheny. Her remains were taken to the church of the Holy Name in Ebensburg on Thursday, where, after a Requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul were interred in the Catholic cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

SANDERS—Died at the home of its parents in Munster township, September 18, 1889, Elmer Augustine, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sanders, aged 6 months and 6 days.

The sweet baby's spirit that lingered awhile,
The happy home circle to bless,
Has hastened to meets its Creator's blest smile
In his royal white baptismal dress.
And though we may mourn him him so sadly and long,
To our sorrowing hearts there is given
The joy that our Elmer is one of the throng,
Of which is the kingdom of heaven.

—If any of our readers are in need of artistic and substantial cemetery work, made from the best qualities of marble and granite, they will do well to call on J. Wilkinson & Son, marble and granite dealers in this place, where they will find a nice stock to select from, or send them word and they will visit you with a large selection of new and original designs, they guarantee all their work and if their work is not as represented they will not ask you to take it, they are prepared to fill all orders at home and abroad at prices that defy competition. Give them a trial. A 5 6m.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Colonnade Row.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the account of R. D. Kittell, assignee of John H. Fiske, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said Court on the first Monday of October next unless cause be shown to the contrary.
H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Ebensburg, Sept. 20, 1889.—3t. Prothy.

NOTICE—All parsons indebted to the Loretto Merchandise company are hereby notified to call and settle on or before the 1st day of October next, as after that time the books will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
JOHN F. WILL.
Loretto, Sept. 13, 1889.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Thomas Griffith and George Hettler under the firm name of Griffith & Hettler, was dissolved on the 26th day of September, A. D., 1889, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said Thomas Griffith and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him at once.
THOMAS GRIFFITH.
GEORGE HETTLER.
Ebensburg, Sept. 27, 1889.—3t.

ARGUMENT LIST.
Oct. 7, 1889.

Burk ..... vs. Christy.
McClarkey ..... vs. Gillespie.
Easen ..... vs. Farber.
Parrish ..... vs. McGough.
Exceptions to Auditors' Report in re estate Wm. Myers
In re rule on Jno. Hill, Constable.
Thompson ..... vs. Donahoe.
Same ..... vs. Same.
Benford ..... vs. Same.
In re road in Carroll township.
Stonebraker ..... vs. Sapper.
Caldwell ..... vs. Young.
In re rule on Adam Myers, Committee.
Comey ..... vs. McGlade.
In re petition of Catherine Layton to satisfy mortgage.
Evans ..... vs. Reese.
Use Agatha Will ..... vs. Thos. Will.
In re road in Reade township.
Yost ..... vs. Yost.
Kline ..... vs. Elliott.
Hepple ..... vs. Boland.
Flynn ..... vs. Farabaugh.
Gray ..... vs. Gray & Wyland.
Brindle ..... vs. Seese.
Tahnestock ..... vs. Shiller.
Will ..... vs. Stay.
In re rule on Poor Directors.
Gates, Son & Co ..... vs. Fiske.
Stabler ..... vs. Craver.
Delozier Bros ..... vs. Cordell.
Schedd ..... vs. Upper Yoder Twp.
In re road in Munster and Washington townships.
Ashcraft ..... vs. Ashcraft.
Cresswell ..... vs. Gutwald.
McGonigle ..... vs. Myers.
Same ..... vs. Same.
Commonwealth ..... vs. Spencer.
McKay ..... vs. Anderson.
H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Ebensburg, Sept. 20, 1889. Prothy.

READ AND REFLECT!

What Simon Bros., Successors of S. B. Corn, will do for their Customers.

☞To our customers' interests: We make a constant study of reducing prices.☜

Apples, dried in quart's, 5, and 6c.
Apricots, canned, 25c.
Allspice, ground, 20c.
Alspice, whole, 25c.
Alum, 10c per pound.
Bird seed, 7c.
Buckwheat flour, 3c.
Bran, 80c.
Bluing, dry, 25c.
Bluing, liquid, 5c.
Beans, soup, 5c.
Beans, lima, 6c.
Bacon, 9c and 10c.
Baking Powder, Simon's, 25c.
Barley, Pearl, 6c.
Baking molasses, 22c.
Canned salmon, 15c.
Canned corn, 7c and 9c.
Currants, 7c.
Cheese, cream, 12c.
Cheese, Switzer, 15c.
Corn, dried, 15c.
Corn meal, 2c.
Corn & oats chop, $1.15 per cwt.
Corn, shelled, 60c.
Condensed milk, 15c.
Candy, stick 12 and 15c per lb.
Candy, mixed, 10 and 15c per lb.
Candy, French, 15 and 25c per lb.
Chocolate drops, 25c.
Chocolate, bakers, 8c.
Chocolate, sweet, 8c.
Catsup, 9c
Coffee, rouckles, 23c.
Coffee, Patrola, 28c.
Coffee green 22c.
Crackers, soda, 8c.
Crackers, oyster, 8c.
Crackers, tea, 25c.
Cakes, sugar, mixed, 12c.
Cinnamon, ground, 5c.
Castor oil, 8c.

The good people of Lilly and Portage will save money if they deal with S. B. Corn's successors.

Clothes pins 3 doz. for 5c.
Ham, California, 10c.
Hominy, 3c.
Hops, 8c.
Jelly, currant, 7c.
Jelly, peach, 7c.
Jelly, quince, 7c.
Jelly, raspberry, 7c.
Jelly, blackberry, 7c.
Kimmel, 25c.
Lamp burners, 5 and 8c.
Light shirting prints, 5 and 6c.
Striped shirting prints, 5 and 6c.
Table-cloth linen, Damask, 20c, 25c, 30 and 35c.
Lard, loose, 9c.
Lard, 5 lb buckets, 47c.
Lard, 3 lb buckets, 40c.
Lard, 10 lb buckets, 90c.
Chocolate drops, 25c.
Lard, 20 lb buckets, $1.80.

In addition to low prices, Simon Bros. aim to give the best accommodation.

Table cloth turkey red, 25 and 30c.
Table cloth, plain white linen, 20 & 25c.
Ticknes, red striped, straw, 9 & 15c.
Ticknings, blue striped, straw, 10 & 12c
Ticknings, red striped, feathers, 18 & 18c.
Velvets, black, 25 and 50c.
Velvets, colored, 30 and 50c
Blankets, red, all-wool, 83 and 87 25.
Blankets, wool, white, $1. and 1.50.
Blankets, gray, $1.80 and $1.75.
Breakfast shawls, 28, 35 and 50.
Crepe, black, 40 and 75c.
Cambrics, white, 10 and 12c,
Cambrics, colored, 5 and 6c.
Cashmeres, black, 6c.
Crash, cotton, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10c.
Dress goods, 5, 10, 15, and 20c.
Blankets, wool, white, $1. and 1.50.
Blankets, gray, $1.80 and $1.75.
Blankets and shawls, 75, 85 and 90.
Crepe, black, 40 and 75c.
Cambrics, white, 10 and 12c,
Cambrics, colored, 5 and 6c.
Cashmeres, black, 6c.
Crash, cotton, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10c.
Plaid all-wool cashmere, 40, 50 & 60c.
All-wool tricot cloth, 25, 35 and 40c.
Dress ginghams, 8 and 10c.
Drilling, drab, 8c.
Drilling, blue, 12c.
Denim, brown, 4 yards for 25c.
Red all-wool flannel, 18c up.
Blue all-wool flannel, 25c up.
Gray all-wool flannel, 14c.
Bernett white flannel, 10c.
All-wool white flannel, 25c.
Dress flannels, 25c.
Muslin sheeting, 22 and 25c.
Crash, fine all linen, 10c.
Crash, Russia, 8, 10 and 20c.

The wise people of Sonman and Portage will deal with Simon Bros., Gallitzin, Pa.

Middlelings, $1 per cwt.
Miners' cotton, 3c, or 2 for 5c.
Peaches, dried, 8c.
Potatoes, early, 30c per bu.
Pears, canned, 22c.
Shoe blacking, 3 and 5c.
Sardines, 7c or 4 for 25c.
Salmon, canned, 12c.
Soda saleratus, 5c.
Starch, loose, 5c.
Starch, 1 lb package, 8c.
Soap, mill-edge, 10 for 25c.
Soap, water lilly, 6 for 25c.
Starch, corn, 5c.
Salt, small sacks, 3 and 5c.
Shoulder, sugar cured, 9c.
Shoulder, salt cured, 8c.
Side meat, 10c.

Simon Bros. keep step to the music of Commercial Progress by the tune of Low Prices.

Shaving brushes, 14c.
Tobacco, horse shoe, 40c.
Tobacco, Standard, 18c.
Tobacco A. B. C., 2oc, 4 pieces $1.
Tobacco, Spear Head, 40c.
Tobacco, Virgina, 5 and 10c.
Tobacco, Miners' pride cut & dry, 8c.
Tobacco, Weyman's 32c a lb, 8c plug.
Tobacco, Five Nina, 38c a lb, 8c plug.
Tobacco, Bull's head, 39c lb. 8c poke.
Tobacco Snuff, 75c.
Tobacco, Durham, 2c and 8c.
Scrub brushes, 5, 8, 12 and 18c.
Shoe brushes, 15 and 25c.
Soap, Oolong, 25 and 35c per lb.
Tea Young Hyson, 25, & 35c per lb.
Tea, Imperial, 25, 35 and 50c per lb.
Tea, Japan, 25c per lb.
Tea, Gun powder, 40 and 50c per lb.
Tea, Mixed, 25c.
Tea, English Breakfast, 35c per lb.
Tomatoes, 9c, 3 cans for 25c.
Wash boards, 25 and 35c.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Vienna flour, $1 65.
Rye flour, 2c.
Roller flour, 1.35
Corn and oats chop, 1.1c
Rye and oats chop, 1.45.
Bran, 1.00.
Corn meal, 35c for 25 lbs.
Buttermilk flour, 50c.
Corn, 60c per bushel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Men's brogans, $1 and 1.20.
Men's hob nails, 1.25 and 1.35.
Men's high cut lace boots, 1.10 1.35.
Men's high cut fine 1.50 & and 2.50.
Men's Waukenphast, lace, 1.97.
Men's Waukenphast, buttoned, 1.50.
Men's Waukenphast congress, shoes, 1.50 and 1.97.
Men's fine congress, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00.
Men's fine numero, buttoned, 2.
Men's fine numero lace, 1.87.

The people appreciate good values the world over, and therefore they will deal with S. B. Corn's successors.

Men's carpet slippers, 25 and 40c.
Men's leather slippers, 60 and 75c.
Men's fancy cloth slippers 75c.
Men's gum shoes, 20, 25, 35 and 50c.
Men's cloth overshoes, 75c.
Men's cloth buckled overshoes, $100.
Men's gum boots, 2.25.
Boy's brogans, 75c.
Boy's heavy high lace shoes 1.0o.
Boy's fine high laces, 1.25 and 1.35.
Boy's fine leather slippers, 50c.
Boy's fine high buttoned, 1.25 & 1.35.
Boy's fine high congress, 1.25, 1.35.
Boy's gum boots, 1.97.
Boy's heavy leather boots, 1.50, 2.00.
Men's fine leather boots, 2.10.
Ladies' heavy shoes, 1.00
Ladies' fine kid, 1.25 and 1.45.
Ladies' fine pebble, 1.20 and 1.30.
Ladies' fine morocco, 1.60 to 1.85.
Ladies' leather slippers, 80c.
Ladies' tanny slippers, 54c.
Ladies' cloth shoes, 75c.
Child's leather shoes, 50c.
Child's rocking chair, 75c.
Pillows, 40c and 75.
Wall paper 5 and 1c per roll.
Stiff rods 10 15 and 20c each.
Tubs 20 25 and 30c.
Cedar buckets 25c.
Ladies' fine lace, 1.25 and 1.50.
Ladies' leather slippers, 80c.
Ladies' tanny slippers, 54c.
Ladies' cloth shoes, 75c.
Child's button shoes, 50c.
Misses' heavy shoes, 85c.
Misses' fine shoes, 1.00.
Misses' tipped buttoned shoes, 90c.
Ladies' gum shoes, 25c.
Ladies' cloth overshoes, 68c.
Child's gum shoes, 45c.
Boys' fine boots, $1 65.
Rye flour, 2c.
Feed, chopped, 1.1c
Corn, shelled, 60c.
Oats, 30c per bushel.
Timothy seed, $2.50.
Clover seed, $3.50.
Flax seed, $1.00.
Buckwheat, 1.00.
Corn, ear, 1.00.
Chicken feed, 1.00.
Hay, $12 per ton.
Straw, 5c per bundle.
Corn fodder, 5c per bundle.

Take your time and look this over carefully. It will be to your interest.

Cotton knitting yarns, 3c or 2 for 5c.
Ladies' Merino kid gloves, 50c.
Ladies' cloth gloves, 5, 10 and 15c.
Misses' Berlin gloves, 5 and 10c.
Misses' cloth gloves, 5, 10 and 15c.
Hose, ladies' and children's 10 & 12c.
Ladies' hem stitched handk'fs, 5c.
Ladies' colored border, 5, 10 & 15c.
Ladies' plain white linen, 10c.
Ladies' silk handkerchiefs, 50 & 75c.
Hat pins, 1c.
Mourning pins, 5c.
Common pins, 3c or 2 for 5c.
Ruching, white, 5, 10 and 15c a yard.
Ribbons, velvet, black, 5c and 9p.
Ribbons, satin, colored, 10c.
Ribbons, satin black, 5c.
Yarns, common knitting, colored, 5c.
Embroideries, 2, 5, 8, 12, 18, 25, 50, 69 and 75c.

FURNITURE.

Doughtrys, 1.50.
Sinks, 3.00 and 4.00.
Corner cupboards, 6.75.
Square cupboards, 6.50.
Cradles, 1.00, 1.75

A Home of Your Own.

One of the first things to be thought of by a young married couple should be a home of their own. It is all very well to rent for a few months if the house is pleasant and cosy, but perhaps the house is for sale, and some one buys it, and you are obliged to move. The next house you secure is not as pleasant, possibly the location is not good, or you may be troubled with sewer gas. By the time you have moved half a dozen times you are heartily sick of it, and wish you had a home, and not a mere staying place. But it is cheaper to rent, you say. There are no taxes to pay. I don't believe it is cheaper in the long run to rent, and if I did think think so, I should advocate buying or building a home, no matter how simple it might be, in preference to everlasting renting.

Take into consideration the cost of moving each time, the making over of old carpets to fit new rooms, the wear and tear of the furniture, and the general expense that moving necessitates, and I am sure you will not say it is cheaper to rent. Even though it is cheaper from a money point of view, it is not cheaper in strength, for it is not you my masculine friends, who have the hardest part of it, but your patient, self-sacrificing wives, mothers and sisters who are obliged to work early and late, before and after the moving. If you haven't the money with which to purchase a home, have one built on the installment plan. This will enable you to pay so much a month until your home is paid for. Thousands of homes have been secured for the working people, and those unable to pay cash for a home, by this method.

It is said "that three moves are as bad as a fire," as far as destroying things are concerned. People who have homes of their own are more economical as a usual thing, and are always planning and devising ways for beautifying them. Again let me urge it upon every one to have a home of their own, even though it has but two rooms in it.

Rather Embarrassing to the Girl.

A young woman brought a ring to a jeweler the other day and requested him to reset the stone, which she said was loose. She spoke of it as a diamond solitaire. The jeweler took the ring and said he would attend to it. As the customer was leaving the store the jeweler called her back and said: "This stone is glass, ma'am—I want you to understand that."

The young woman colored up and exclaimed with warmth in her voice: "It's no such thing—it's a real diamond. Guess indeed!"

"Excuse me, ma'am," politely rejoined the jeweler, "it is nothing more than a piece of common crystal or glass. There is no doubt whatever about it."

"But it was a present given to me last Christmas by a very dear friend who wouldn't think of giving me a sham diamond," the young woman persisted.

"I'm sorry, ma'am," replied the jeweler, "somebody's been deceived very likely, but this stone is absolutely worthless, a chip of glass."

Well, the young woman argued still further about the ring and insisted it was very valuable, and at last took it away with her, saying that she would take it somewhere else to be repaired. She was nearly in tears when she left the store.

After she had gone the jeweler said to me: "I did not want to hurt that girl's feelings, but when a ring of that kind is given me to be repaired I always make it a practice of having it clearly understood that the stone is valueless. I did not I should run the risk of having that young woman come back after she had discovered that the stone was not a diamond, and accuse me of changing it in the resetting. Such a charge was once made against me under circumstances of this kind, and since then I have followed a cautious policy for my own protection. That girl was honest, I've no doubt, but I cannot afford to take my chances."

Silk Without Worms.

A well-known Frenchman has discovered how to make silk without worms. He began his experiments some time ago, with the guiding idea that the peculiar appearance of silk was the result of the spinning of a liquid. After many months of repeated and unsuccessful trials, he produced several yards of silk in this wise: He poured a collodion solution into a copper receiver which entied into a system of small glass tubes. These tubes terminated in capillaries, which carried off the solution in fine, thread like streams. In a second system of glass tubes, filled with water, the fine streams became fine threads, which, before leaving the water, were caught mechanically and wound around tiny rollers. After being heated and cooled in an acid of special gravity and temperature, the threads were made less combustible than cotton by being saturated in a simple chemical preparation. The quality of the silk goods manufactured from these goods is fine. The threads are cylindrical and are from one to forty micro-millimetres in diameter. They sustain a weight of 25 35 kilograms per square millimetre. Ordinary silk bears a weight 30 45 kilograms per square millimetre; cooked silk, 15-20. The silk made by this gentleman is much more brilliant than ordinary silk, and absorbs and holds coloring matter more satisfactorily. As yet only a few pieces have been produced by the new process. He believes, however, that further experiments will enable him to manufacture silk cheaply and in large quantities. In fact, he thinks a few years hence the silk may as well go and die, as machinery will then be doing their work much better than they can do it themselves.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

SUBSCRIBE for the FREEMAN.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier Superior to quinine

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the systems, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ALLAN'S PINE NEEDLE CIGARS & CIGARETTES.
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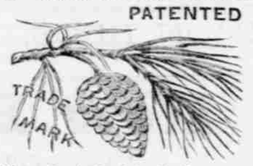

These Goods Contain the Leaves or Needles of the Pine Tree.

Use them for a pleasant smoke and speedy relief for *INFLUENZA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC CATARRH, CLERGYMEN'S SORE THROAT, HAY FEVER, ASTHMA AND ALL BRONCHIAL DISEASES;* they are free from adulteration, as nothing is used in their manufacture but the *BEST OF TOBACCO* and *FRESH PINE NEEDLES.*

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PINE NEEDLE CIGAR CO.
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CURES COUGHS AND COLDS
PREVENTS CONSUMPTION.

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FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA. FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS. FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere.

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BALTIMORE, MD.
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Manufacturer of and Dealer in
ALL KINDS of HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
COLLARS, HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,
Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Shop in Barnes' Row, on Centre street.
apr12'81

A Monarch of the Air.

The king bird is a monarch of the air. Small of form and swift of flight, he ruffles up his feathers and attacks the mighty hawk with as little fear as he would a harmless robin. He sounds his warning rattle as he swoops toward some feathered rival, and twists and turns, driving his strong bill into some vulnerable part, and keeping up the warfare until he tires of it. Near Spruce cabin a big speckled hen is busy with a chirping brood of little chickens. The mother has a vagrant spirit, and persists in roaming out of the barnyard and wandering in the outlaying fields with her fluttering family. A few days ago a hawk came down from the peak of Goose Pond Mountain, and swooping upon one of the little chicks rose into the air with it, leaving the old hen in a state of squaking terror. The hawk, to show its fearlessness, flew with great deliberation toward a big oak, with the evident intention of devouring its prey upon the stalwart branches. A dark speck came out of the tree, and with many a dart and curve rose high in the air.

The hawk recognized it as the king bird, about the only bird that is capable of filling him with fear, and making swerve from his course and halt in his masterful flight. He showed his fear by increasing his speed and turning about as though to retreat. The king bird pursued his upward flight until he could look down upon the broad back of the hawk, and then, like an arrow from its bow, he shot down and lit upon it—a fluttering bit of concentrated rage. The hawk darted, poised and swooped, but that mite upon him clung, jabbing its bill again and again into the tender flash near its wings. The pain was too great to bear, and so he folded his powerful wings and dropped like a shot toward the earth. But the king bird was not yet weary, and he swiftly followed, fighting all the time like a demon. The old hen had been an interested spectator of the fight, and when she saw the hawk descend she spread out her wings and flew heavily toward him to fight him away from her young. But the hawk was too wary to permit to reach him, and before he had dropped within the range of her power of flight he spread out his wings again and shot upward.

The chicken which he still held in his claws, small as it was, hampered him a trifle, and he dropped it when near the earth and devoted all his attention to ridding himself of the little tormentor that was still fighting him with claws and beak. He sped away to his mountain home, and was nearly there before the king bird ceased his attack. The old hen ran with many an encouraging cakle to its injured little one that was lying, a downy ball, upon the spot where the hawk had dropped it. It was still alive, but it died the next day from the wounds in its back made by the the hawk's claws.

Physiological Reasons for Sunday Rest.

The question of Sunday work has, of course, a moral side, and it is that side which most strongly influences many who are striving to lessen the evil. Physiologists are universally agreed men need, for purely physiological reasons, one day's rest out of the seven. There is plenty of evidence upon this question, all pointing in the same direction, and the conclusion is inevitable that the almost universal desire of workmen for rest on Sunday and their strong objection to working continuously every day is the result of a natural physiological law, which, like all other laws of the kind, cannot be violated without some one having to suffer the penalty.

There is a good reason for believing that many railroad accidents are directly traceable to physical and mental exhaustion of trainmen, caused by the strain of severe and exacting duties, performed without relaxation for a period of time beyond that which is allowed by nature. And in the case of street railway employes, who are required to work from twelve to sixteen hours every day, Sunday included, it is probable that society suffers, and will suffer, a large share of the penalty. For the presence in the community of a considerable body of men to whom civilization means almost, if not quite nothing, upon whom society has imposed burdens almost intolerable and infinitely heavier than are imposed by nature as a condition of living—we say that the presence of a body of men living under such conditions is a menace and a danger to republican institutions.

Electricity for Warfare.

Remarkable progress has recently been made in this country in the application of electricity to purposes of warfare, and work of a very high order has been done at the government torpedo station, where a long and elaborate experimental course has been carried out. The electric light, especially, is coming to play a most important part in modern warfare, and American investigators in this field, many of whom have contributed so materially to its present state of development, will be interested in the report of some experiments which took place in the Solent, England, last week. As a better means of defending the roadstead an electric search light has recently been erected on the Spit, Hurst castle, opposite the Needle's passage, and six gun boats, with several torpedo craft, tried, under cover of night, to effect an entrance from the westward without being perceived. The attempt was a failure, as each vessel was spotted by the powerful light when miles off, and the guns were all ready when they came within range. To make matters worse for the attacking flotilla, the smoke which they created in profusion, so as to prevent the ships from being seen, was blown astern by the wind, and the result was a complete victory for the electric light.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—to do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism of the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CASOLI, Eureka, Nevada.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
Mammoth testimonial paper free.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God-send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the head, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel years of gratitude to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's Celery Compound

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's celery compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

DIAMOND DYES *Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes.* | **BABIES** *Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.*

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No. 200.
THE FINEST RUNABOUT WAGON IN THE MARKET FOR THE DEALER OR USER.
It is well made and finished from first-class Stock and fully warranted.
AGENTS WANTED.
Send for Catalogue showing a Variety of styles of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Carts and Cutters.
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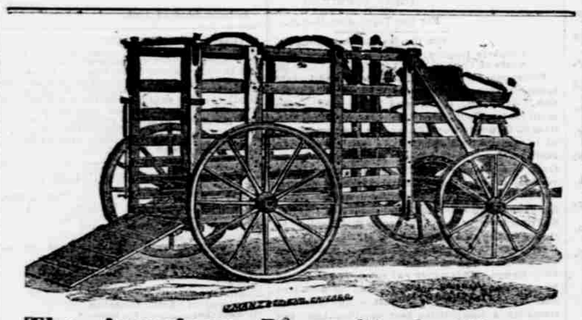

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No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-house, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.
Ask for Catalogue "B." For prices, terms and circulars, address
SHIPMAN BRADT & CO., DeKalb, Ills.

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Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or distress after eating, or of "goneness" or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, frequent attacks of nausea, dizziness, sick headache, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability, fretfulness, bad dreams, alternate chilliness and flashes of heat, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold hands and feet, clammy sweats, sinking or fluttering sensation in the region of the heart, indigestion, constipation, costiveness, or suffering from one or all of the symptoms named, you are suffering from the most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, complicated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the variety of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Scro fulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored Plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,
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DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with Sole leather Heel. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the best PURE GUM Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.

DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE **COLCHESTER ARCTIC**
with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."

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Manufacturers of

THE STERLING PIANOS,
WHICH FOR
Quality of Tone, Beauty of Design, FINISH and adaptability for standing in Tune have no equal.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years
and satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.
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and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,
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A full line of Caskets always on hand.
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WHEN REQUIRED.
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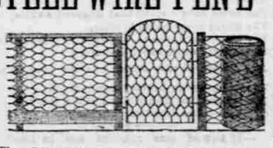
STEEL WIRE FENCE



The cheapest and neatest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots, Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms etc. Also manufacturers of Light and Heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters, Fire Escapes of different designs, and all kinds of Iron and Wire Work.
TAYLOR & DEAN,
205 & 205 Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 5, 1880.—1yr.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

THE FREEMAN has the largest circulation. Advertise in it and be benefited.

A Battle of Bucks.

"I came to the foot of a little hill and sat down for a few minutes to listen," writes a correspondent to a Lewiston paper. "I had hardly taken a seat before I heard just over the hill a sound that resembled two pieces of heavy board being slapped together with great force. As I had never heard any sound like it when in the deep forest, I was greatly puzzled to know what it was. But I was not kept long in suspense, for I heard a sudden rushing, and on looking to the top of the hill I saw two large bucks suddenly whirl around and bring their heads together with great force. Again and again did they draw back and spring at each other so quickly that the eye could scarcely follow them.

They were of nearly equal size, and and the noise of the blows could be heard nearly a mile away. Though they were within easy range, I did fire, as I was very anxious to see the end of this remarkable combat. At one moment one would be on his knees, and you would think it was all over with him; but the next moment he would throw off his wary antagonist and send him headlong over some old log or root. But so fierce a struggle could not last long; and it seemed to come to end by one of them turning and to all appearances wishing to give up the contest. He leaped away, followed by his foe, who showed that he still wished to continue the fight. They circuled around the top of the hill, the foremost but a few feet ahead. All of a sudden he turned and came down the hill, nearly toward me. I raised my rifle and prepared to enter into the contest.

I was checked by one of the most remarkable stratagems ever performed by an irrational animal. As they were coming down the hill with great speed the foremost one suddenly turned around, lowered his head, and, as the other was leaping high, he caught him under the breast, raised him clear from the ground and pitched him headlong down the hill! He fell directly on his head, pitched over, and fell upon his back.

As if aware of his danger, he made strenuous efforts to recover his feet, but his foe was too quick for him, and ere he was half up he struck him a fearful blow in his side. I saw one sharp horn enter near the shoulder. The blood flowed from the wound and he was thrown upon his side. Again he attempted to rise and again he was struck by the horns of the conqueror. He fell again. The blood now flowed from his nostrils; he struggled for a few minutes, but soon died.

His foe, as if relenting that his enemy was slain, stepped up and smelt of his wounded side. I had seen enough. The time for me to take part in the drama had arrived; I leveled my rifle and fired; the haughty conqueror fell, and his blood mingled with that of his victim. I found them very fat and weighing when dressed, one 205 and the other 223 pounds.

Dancing With a Corpse.

Burials alive are far more common in hot countries, where the burial takes place within twenty-four hours after death, than they are here, where one gets, as a rule, nearly a week's grace. In Spain, the body is frequently removed to the undertaker's shop a few hours after death.

In one of the largest of these establishments in Madrid, some years ago, an extraordinary sight was witnessed. A gentleman was brought in in his "casket" one afternoon, and placed in the room set apart for that branch of the business. The proprietor lived over his premises, and on this especial evening was giving a grand ball. When the ball was at its height, a gentleman in full evening dress suddenly joined the company. He danced with the wife of the undertaker and he danced with the undertaker's daughter, and seemed to be thoroughly enjoying himself.

The undertaker thought he knew his face, but did not like to be rude and ask him his name; but by and by all the guests departed, and the strange gentleman was the only one left.

"Shall I send for a cab for you?" said the host at last.

"No, thank you," replied the gentleman "I'm staying in the house."

"Staying in the house!"

"Staying in the house!" exclaimed the undertaker; "who are you, sir?"

"What don't you know me? I'm the corpse that was brought in this afternoon."

The undertaker, horrified, rushed to the mortuary room and found the coffin empty. His wife and daughter had been standing with a corpse. An explanation, of course, followed. The gentleman, who had only been in a trance, had suddenly recovered, and hearing music and revelry above, and having a keen sense of humor, had got out of his coffin (the Spanish coffin closes with a lid, which is only locked just previous to interment) and joined the festive party. He was quite presentable, as in Spain the dead are generally buried in full evening dress.

A Wild Turkey Scheme.

The wild turkey is a bird that has almost disappeard from the face of the earth. But it will be comforting to sportsmen to learn that there are still sections of the country where this gamesome and toothsome fowl abounds in comparatively plentiful. Such is said to be the case in some parts of Mississippi. But if the record recently made by an old hunter down there is kept up the supply will not last long. The hunter in question enticed a flock of turkeys into a lonely place in the woods by scattering corn on the ground. This operation was performed several days in sucession until nineteen nice fat birds formed the habit of resorting to the place for their daily breakfast. He then laid for them, and one day fired into the flock, killing eighteen outright at one shot. The nineteenth escaped with a broken wing. His neighbors feasted on turkey for a week.

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North China's New Railway.

The British consul at Tien-Tsin in his last report gives some interesting details respecting the new railway in North China, between the Kaiping mines and Tien-Tsin, which was completed last summer, and is now open for traffic throughout. It is eighty-five miles long, and the average cost was £450 per mile. This includes all rolling stock and engines, and a considerable sum spent on stations, wharves, etc. Rails have come from Blockow and Vaughan, with the exception of 600 tons of light rails from Krupp. Rolling stock is built on the spot from imported chiefly in England. This system saves the heavy freight charged on bulky cargoes, and enables the company to make exactly what suits it best.

The passenger cars, steel framed and teak, are fifty-five feet long and carry more than 100 people. One engine came from the United States; the others are English, built on the American system, which has proved itself the best for the rough roads laid with light rails.

The water along the line is very salty. So far the company has always purchased in England through its own agents, which it finds a more satisfactory proceeding than dealing through firms in China; but, in view of the possibility of tenders being asked for, the makers would, the consul thinks, do well to appoint local firms as their agents, and establish proper codes of terms, in order to cheapen and facilitate telegraphing.

The rails used by the present company are invariably of Sandberg manufacture, forty-five pounds, sixty pounds and seventy pounds per yard being the sizes employed.

Trains Engineers Dislike to Run.

Said an old railway engineer the other day:

"There are three kinds of trains I do not want to have anything to do with. One is the pay train. You never know when you will overtake the section hands. You will be doing the rate of forty miles an hour, and you go around a curve, and you will dash by the boss and hands and have to back to them. There is always a good deal of talk over the wages, and much time is taken up. The next unpleasant train to handle is an excursion train. Every one living along the line of road knows you from seeing you come by every day, and they think they know them as well. When on an excursion they presume upon their friendship to endeavor to ride on the engine. No other place will do them. The engineer has to refuse them, as it would amount to docking his wages from thirty to sixty days if they complied, and is positively against the rules of the road. The persons denied the privilege always fell hard about it, and look upon the engineer as unaccommodating. The last and worst of all, however, are the officers' train. If you run slow they say you are scared and fast it is fast. If you make good time they say you are careless and reckless, and are sure to kill somebody. You can't suit them.

Mechanical Marble Cutters.

A machine has been set up in the carving building at the Rhode Island granite works, Westerly, R. I., which will probably revolutionize all former methods of fine granite, slate and marble cutting. It is called the pneumatic carver. An air cylinder, run by steam, discharges into a receiver, where a pressure of from forty to fifty pounds is carried. This air is fed out in the carving room through a large number of flexible tubes, which in turn are attached to the "pneumatic carver." The tool consists of a cylinder, in which a piston with a transverse angular valve. The latter controls the several ports in the piston. The compressed air is admitted alternately above and below the piston. The piston is not attached to the spindle or stem carrying the cutting tool, but drives it outward. This movement cuts the stone. The return stroke is made by means of a powerful spring. The stroke is short, but is made with marvelous rapidity. The machine can be run at 15 000 or 16,000 strokes per minute. The workman guides the cutting tool with his left hand and controls the pressure with his right, and is able to turn this marvelous stone chewer in any directions to suit his work.

Mending Broken Articles.

Shellac cement is made of two parts shellac and one part of Venetian turpentine, fused together and formed into sticks. In mending glass or china warm the latter enough to melt a little stick on the edges of the pieces to be mended. Diamond cement is also good for mending glass, china and earthenware, and is made by adding a little ammonic to isinglass dissolved in warm spirits. Put it in a bottle and keep well cocked. The handles of knives and forks can be mended with cement. The hollow in the handle is filled with powdered resin, the iron stalks is made red hot and thrust into the handle, where it will remain firmly fixed after it has cooled. Plaster of Paris should be kept in every household, as it is excellent for mending lamp stands, ornaments, bronze, etc. In mending a lamp which has become loosened from its metal socket, thoroughly wash and dry the socket and the reservoir. Remove the old cement, and see that the plaster is finely powdered. Mix it with water until it becomes the consistency of thick cream, then line the socket with it and press the reservoir into its place. Remove with a knife and rag any plaster that has overflowed, and let the plaster set thoroughly before using the lamp.

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